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The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Sunny, mild today; clear
tonight. Sunny and mild tomorrow.
Temperature range: today 60-78;
Sunday 67-81. Details on page 44.

Continued
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1976

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20 CENTS



Three youngsters and their dog being helped by rescue workers to a first aid station in Loveland, Colo., yesterday. They were flown by helicopter to Loveland from Big Thompson Valley, where they were trapped by the flood.

5 Killed as Rains Flood Colorado Recreation Area

By GRACE LICHTENSTEIN

Special to The New York Times

LOVELAND, Colo., Aug. 1—Injured, most of them not seriously, after a flash flood along the Big Thompson River, a celebration of statehood in Loveland was suspended at 7 o'clock this evening, several hundred people were still stranded.

According to Larimer County officials and those caught in the flood, the flood in the scenic area between Loveland and Estes Park, Colo., was caused by heavy rain in the Big Thompson River valley.

Two Army Chinook helicopters from Fort Carson in Colorado landed in the flood area to rescue people. The helicopters were used to transport people to safety.

At least 25 others were rescued. The Larimer County Sheriff, Robert C. Brown, said the rescue work had brought 40 bodies to Loveland morgue and had at least 25 others.

"We've been addressing ourselves to the living," he said. "We've been addressing ourselves to the living."

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QUESTIONS REMAIN IN ABDUCTION OF 27

Police Say 3 Suspects Face
Strong Case, but Motive
Is Still a Puzzle

By WAYNE KING

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1—All three suspects in the abduction of 26 Chowchilla school children and their bus driver are now in custody, and the authorities say that the case against them is a strong one.

"Almost iron-clad," one police official called it in a private conversation.

There are, however, doubts, questions and outright contradictions.

These center on the motive for abducting 26 children of generally poor families, the actual number of participants in the kidnapping or its planning, whether or not a woman may have been involved, and the possibility of an alibi for one key suspect.

As to motive, the police say that a search of the 78-acre family estate where one of the suspects, 24-year-old Fred Newhall Woods, lived alone in a cottage, unearthed a "draft" of

Continued on Page 45, Column 4

Foreign Diplomats In Peking Sending Their Families Out

By ROSS H. MUNRO

The Globe and Mail, Toronto

PEKIN, Monday, Aug. 2—Hundreds of foreigners left the Chinese capital last night on specially scheduled flights after Chinese authorities repeated their warning of further earthquakes and advised foreigners to stay outdoors.

As the departures continued today, embassies will have evacuated all their dependents while some will also have sent out some staff personnel.

Some foreigners are leaving out of fear that Peking could suffer another earthquake. Others do not want to face an indefinite period of living in crowded embassies under difficult conditions.

[American officials said that the wives and children of staff members of the United States liaison mission would be flown soon to Tokyo, Hong Kong and other cities outside China, Agence France-Presse reported.]

The evacuation was accelerated by the latest official Chinese statement on the likelihood of a new earthquake following the two powerful quakes that devastated the Tangshan

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Drug Raid Leader Jailed For Vermont Frame-ups

By JOHN KIFNER

Special to The New York Times

ST. ALBANS, Vt. — Paul D. Lawrence came into this town in August 1973 like Wyatt Earp.

There were hippies all over Taylor Park and along Main Street then, and the city fathers in effect wanted a hired gun to clean up the little town.

Within a year, the detective had made more than 100 arrests, organized the biggest drug raid in the state's history, was expanding his work into other parts of northern New England and was being considered to head a planned statewide drug enforcement agency.

But now Paul Lawrence is himself in jail. A special state commission finished reviewing last week 240 cases brought by Mr. Lawrence and it has recommended that all of those arrested be pardoned.

Pardon Promised
Gov. Thomas P. Salmon, calling the Lawrence affair "a sad day for law enforcement," has said that he would issue a pardon to anyone convicted on Mr. Lawrence's word alone.

A special prosecutor appointed by the Governor has determined that all but one of the 106 arrests made by Mr. Lawrence in the St. Albans area were fraudulent. The prosecutor is convinced that most of the drugs entered as evidence came from the New York State Police Crime Laboratory.

"It was lawlessness of the first order," said the special prosecutor, Robert Gensberg. The story of Paul Lawrence

Continued on Page 33, Column 1

STUDY FINDS IRAN DEPENDENT ON U.S. IN USING WEAPONS

Panel Says in Event of War
America Would Face Risk
of Becoming Involved

By LESLIE H. GELB

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—United States experts maintain that Iran is now so dependent on American personnel that it could not go to war "without U.S. support on a day-to-day basis," according to a Senate staff study made public today.

The study concluded that the Iranian armed forces lacked the skills to operate the sophisticated military systems they have purchased "unless increasing numbers of American personnel got to Iran in a support capacity."

Even this, the report said, "may not be sufficient."

The report estimated that by 1980, Americans in Iran could number "50,000 to 60,000 or higher," mostly tied to the arms programs.

'Out of Control'

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, the chairman of the subcommittee on foreign assistance of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which conducted the study, warned that "U.S. arms sales to Iran, totaling \$10 billion since 1972, have been out of control."

The staff report stated, and Administration officials confirmed, that the arms sales had been made without close policy review because of a decision by President Richard M. Nixon in 1972 to "sell Iran any conventional weapons systems that it wanted."

This decision and a lack of concern by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, the report continued, also forestalled a review of the political implications of the new military relationship. On the surface, the report argued, Iranian dependency would seem to give the United States a large measure of control over Iranian decisions to use force.

Risk of Hostages
But if Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi were determined to go ahead, the report said, the United States would then be faced with the choice of either assisting him in combat or risking American personnel becoming "hostages" and rupturing American-Iranian relations.

The State Department spokesman, Robert L. Funseth, responding to questions, said that arms sales to Iran had to be seen in the context of the general United States policy of expecting regional countries to assume "greater responsibilities for area defense." He said that a number of decisions on arms sales to Iran had been brought to the attention of senior officials of the State Department "with pros and cons."

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Olympic Games End
The Olympic Games, which for the last two weeks produced a mixture of political quarrels and athletic achievements, ended last night with closing ceremonies in Montreal. Page 15.

'Cold War' Pits Indian vs. Indian
And Both Against City of Oneida

By FRED FERRETTI

Special to The New York Times

ONEIDA, N. Y. — Halfway down the dirt road that splits the 32 acres and 25 trailers of the Oneida Indian Nation here, David Honyoust, the war chief of the Oneidas, clambers over a faded red and rust-eroded 20-year-old fire engine, trying to make a donated nozzle spray the way it is supposed to.

Five miles south, in Oneida's inner city, Fire Chief John F. Myers spot shines the city's

Continued on Page 37, Column 3



Some of the Americans who were allowed to leave Vietnam got off the airplane that flew them to Thailand.

Brooklyn Man, 26, Tells Of Harsh Life in Saigon

Special to The New York Times

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 1—"I thought I was the last American in Saigon," Gerald Posner said tonight. "I decided, well, if they kill me, O.K. But meanwhile I would look for my wife."

Mr. Posner, a 26-year-old postal worker from Brooklyn, arrived in Bangkok today from Saigon, where he had been trapped more than 15 months. He told a tension-packed tale of what life there was like.

His arm around his wife, Tu Thi Nhan, and grinning broadly, he described how, two days before the Communist takeover of Saigon, he had arrived back in the South Vietnamese capital determined to find her.

He told, too, of a year of

scratching for a living on a small allowance from international relief organizations, of an economy that began gradually to run out of some of the essentials of life—medicines, for instance—and of his existence in a Spartan apartment in downtown Saigon waiting for the day when the evacuation would come.

He first met his wife, he said, during his tour of duty in the Army near Saigon from 1970 to April 1972, when he returned to Brooklyn. His wife followed in July, but the next month a family crisis forced her to return to her hometown in the Mekong Delta south of Saigon.

They kept in close touch, he said, by letter and by telephone. He told, too, of a year of

Continued on Page 6, Column 6



Gerald Posner, a Brooklyn postal worker, leaving Bangkok airport after arriving with his wife from Saigon.

U.S. Checking Mobil's Role in Rhodesia

By MICHAEL C. JENSEN

Special to The New York Times

Allegations that the Mobil Oil Company fashioned an elaborate and secret chain of bogus companies to disguise the flow of gasoline and other oil products from South Africa to Rhodesia in the last decade are being investigated by the United Nations, the United States Treasury and Mobil itself.

The charges were made in June in a report issued by the United Church of Christ. Since then, The New York Times has been looking into the charges. Mobil has denied that it

"contravened" United States restrictions on trade with Rhodesia.

A variety of laws and sanctions, some of them in effect since 1966, are aimed at preventing trade with Rhodesia by other nations. They were imposed after a white regime unilaterally declared independence from Britain in late 1965.

Confidential documents in the church's report, purportedly obtained from inside Mobil, indicate that the company set up and operated what one of its

ately circuitous "paper chain" its purpose, according to documents, was to confuse investigators and disguise the fact that Mobil's South African affiliate was selling as much as \$20 million a year in products ending up in Rhodesia.

Disclosure of the documents has drawn considerable attention, partly because they are a pattern of concealment Mobil and other oil corporations—including the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, the British

Continued on Page 36, Column 2

CHARISTIC CONGRESS OPENS: James Cardinal Knorr, papal envoy, leaves cathedral in Philadelphia after ceremony opening international conference. Details, page 26.

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Catholic Church Struggling With Role in Bonn Politics

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY
Special to The New York Times

COLOGNE, West Germany, July 29—When Julius Cardinal Döpfner, the spiritual leader of 27 million Roman Catholics, died in Munich of a heart attack on July 24, a century-old rift between his church and the Social Democratic Party, which governs West Germany, seemed almost to close in an outpouring of national condolence.

The liberal Cardinal had tried to reduce the hostility between the Catholic hierarchy and the "Socialists" to power in 1969, but in the end he failed. In this Parliament election year the church is again approaching a position of outright opposition to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats because of an abortion-reform law that the church fought bitterly.

The new West German prime minister is Josef Cardinal Höffner, the 68-year-old Archbishop of Cologne, who is considered more conservative than Cardinal Döpfner. So far he has said nothing about the elections but his church will be key factors in it.

Opposition Cites Support But the opposition Christian Democratic Party, under its Catholic chairman, Helmut Kohl, will have the blessing of the Catholic hierarchy, according to informed churchmen. Mr. Kohl has a good chance of beating Mr. Schmidt in the Oct. 3 elections, according to polls of public opinion.

Though the 28.2 million West German Protestants slightly outnumber Catholics, their Evangelical Church will not come out for either candidate, its high officials say. And despite outward unity, the authority of the Catholic Church in political questions is contested in a secular age.

This is a nation that was racked by religious strife in the Thirty Years War of the 17th century, and split in the 19th-century Kulturkampf between the Catholic minority and the Protestant rulers of Prussia. The Catholic clergy and the Social Democrats have been at odds since the 19th-century days when the party professed Marxism and atheism.

In the early years after World War II, the Catholic bishops' instructions to the faithful to vote for the newly formed Christian Democratic Union as the alternative to "Socialism" helped lead the party and Konrad Adenauer to power in 1949.

Role of "Workers' Movement" The church formed a Catholic Workers' Movement to try to counteract "Socialist" influence on the working class, its spiritual leader in West Germany's biggest Catholic diocese here in Cologne, the Rev. Heinrich Dörmann, said that "it's rare to find a member of the movement who isn't also a Christian Democratic voter." But, he went on, "we had 20,000 members in the 1950's and today we have only 11,000. We've grown more tolerant — if a member admits he's a Social Democrat we don't expel him."

In the industrial Ruhr Karl Neussius, a Catholic union leader in the steel-making town of Witten, admitted not long ago that he was a Social Democrat and that it had caused trouble with his relatives. "I've never shied away from saying what I believe in," he said, "but what fights we've had in the family! In every church before elections, which are always on Sunday in this country, the priest would read the bishop's pastoral letter and it usually said 'Vote Christian,' and the only party with 'Christian' in its name, of course, is the Christian Democratic Union. My family always voted as the priest told them to."

A Decision After Hitler Mr. Neussius grew up in the 1930's, when the Catholic Center Party mistakenly saw in Hitler the way out of the chaos of the Weimar Republic and dissolved itself voluntarily to allow the Nazi Party to take power. Mr. Neussius decided to make his own political decisions. Though he still nominally belongs to the church — 90 percent of all West Germans have a church affiliation — he is not a practicing Catholic. He is a member of the hierarchy tells voters to do, the question in a secular society is how much latent influence religious values have in the way people vote," said Hermann Kalina, a Protestant church counselor in Bonn.

Historically, the Christian Democrats have done best in the most heavily Catholic, southern parts of West Germany — Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg and Rhineland-Palatinate. The Social Democrats' strength has been concentrated in the still-Protestant northern half of the country.

People south of the Catholic-Protestant dividing line, running roughly along the Rhine and Main Rivers, speak, eat, and drink differently from Protestant northerners, who savor their S's, drink beer rather than wine and don't go to church as often.

The south German Catholics are plain but not ascetic, cautious, not reform-minded, and anxious to preserve their world, like one of the medieval obelisked towns that dot the rolling south German countryside.

Last spring the Catholic bishop of the southern Bavarian city of Regensburg suggested only half in jest that the Catholic southern states secede from the West German Federation. "Must the south German states go on tolerating the social-



Julius Cardinal Döpfner died last month.



Josef Cardinal Höffner is the new primate.

foundation of our democracy — it destroys moral consciousness and makes society inhuman." Father Dörmann said: "I'm pretty certain that this year the bishops will recommend 'voting Christian' as they have in the past — the ideological lines between the parties have hardened." Asked which Catholics actually follow the bishops' advice on political matters, he replied, "Only those who attend mass regularly." He conceded that their number had fallen off sharply in recent years.

Catholic women especially have not followed church prohibitions against contraception in recent years, so much so that the birth rate threatens to fall below the death rate after the years of the postwar baby boom. A young Catholic woman in Cologne confided recently that she pays no attention to the church's condemnation of the pill. "What does the Pope know about birth control?" she asked. She still attends mass on religious holidays and says her elderly parish priest avoids the issue by telling her, "The Pope

has been misunderstood on the pill," leaving the decision up to her without actually saying she can use it. The Christian Democrats are still far from a purely Catholic party. Protestant churchmen estimate that 60 percent of the party's supporters are Catholic, the rest Protestant. Surprisingly, the churches themselves and their privileged position in West German society are not shaping up as issues in this year's election campaign. Chancellor Schmidt is running openly as a Protestant layman, but he said at a Catholic conference in Hamburg a few weeks ago: "If the church's views on abortion had been binding on the 90 percent of citizens who have to pay church taxes, we wouldn't

have had to take up the problem of reforming it. Any West German who not formally leaves the church is an embarrassing prospect involving paperwork and the amount of tax. The state collects it to the church, then the church gives it to the Protestant state. Protestants alone only slightly less than Catholics, making both the richest among the richest. Still, Catholics feel threatened by plans and Mr. Schmidt is obliged to reassure Hamburg. "My party has never questioned the right of action. We don't want to pay church taxes, we wouldn't."

French Take to Road en Masse For Annual Vacation Exodus

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Aug. 1 — It came as a fragile bit of good news for half of France's 50 million people on the move this weekend, most of them headed for vacation, a smaller number headed home.

The fruit and vegetable growers of Avignon decided not to put up roadblocks, as they had threatened to do in what was to be a protest against imports of peaches from Italy and pears from Spain.

With or without the irate peasants, officials are predicting record traffic chaos and the worst congestion ever at railway stations and airports as the country succumbs to the August chronic illness, the August rampart toward the sun.

Major Business Shutdown For at least 10 years the French have tried to get their industries and civil service administrations to stagger vacations. Any number of committees have met and reports have been submitted. The desirability of change has been readily recognized, but the more the hew to tradition.

Three of five French enterprises will be shut this month. The tempo of production will slow by 30 percent.

The nationalized railway system recently calculated that the August fever costs it \$200 million in immobilized capital because of the 1,000 extra rail cars it had to hold in reserve at stations this weekend.

On the roads, traffic officials said, there would be 1.8 million cars poking along between last Friday and tomorrow, many pulling trailers, many carrying heavy suitcases, baby carriages and bicycles. To keep the traffic moving the Ministry of Transport mobilized 25,000 gendarmes, 5,000 motorcycle policemen, 33 helicopters and 6 airplanes. Alternate routes have been marked.

In the coordinated effort to ease the traffic nightmare, the Ministry on the Quality of Life has tried to calculate for the public what it costs to be stuck in traffic. It came out with a figure of \$2 an hour per person, an admittedly subjective estimate based on time lost, gasoline wasted and comfort surrendered.

ITALY SEEKS HELP IN HANOI ON FUMES

ROME, Aug. 1 (UPI) — The Italian Government today asked a North Vietnamese expert on American jungle defoliants to come to Italy and help detoxify a northern area contaminated by poisonous fumes.

During the Vietnam war, Dr. Ton That Thut of Hanoi's Viet Duc hospital developed a method of treating persons afflicted by chemicals used by United States forces to defoliate jungle hiding places of Communist troops.

Officials at Italy's Higher Institute of Health said that the method involves application of a vegetable oil and animal fat solvent to skin areas contaminated by the chemical.

Authorities have ordered evacuation of almost 1,000 residents from the area surrounding the Isonze plant at Seveso, north of Milan, because of a cloud of poisonous gas that leaked from the plant July 10. Evacuation of 410 persons, including 100 children, was to begin tomorrow.

About 500 persons have been treated for skin rashes and liver disorders, apparently caused by the fumes containing the toxic defoliant chemical.

SENATE DISCLOSES VIETNAM TESTIMONY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who helped make policy during the Vietnam War in the 1960's, told Congress in 1950 the Indochina War was a nationalist dispute, perhaps "more of a political problem than a military problem."

Senate records disclosed today that Mr. Rusk also said Ho Chi Minh, the late Communist North Vietnamese leader, was popular and would win the war if France stopped backing his opponents — as it eventually did, leaving a vacuum to be filled by the United States.

"The problem of peace out there is not entirely, and may not be even largely, military in character," Mr. Rusk said in closed-door testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 8, 1950.

"The problem of winding up the Indochina affairs may be more of a political problem than a military problem. If the French pulled out right away, the situation there is such that it is probable that Ho Chi Minh would take over."

The committee disclosed his testimony today as part of an 840-page volume on secret testimony it took in 1949-50 on Indochina, the Middle East and alleged Communist infiltration of the State Department.

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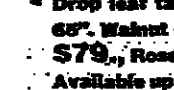


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Algerian Chief Cements Power but Widens Debate

By HENRY GRINGER

Special to The New York Times

ALGERS, July 29—Eleven years after gaining political control in a military coup, President Houari Boumedienne, a remote and secretive leader, is widening public participation in political life while reaffirming his power.

The process began in May with open debate on a national charter proclaiming Algeria to be a one-party socialist and Islamic state. It is to end later this year with the first national elections for an Assembly and a president since September 1962, when an Assembly was elected shortly after independence was won from France.

The campaign to establish a more stable and responsive government is being carried on amid considerable diplomatic and military tension with Morocco over its occupation of the former Spanish Sahara. It is also accompanied by the emergence of open political opposition at home as economic and social strains accompany Algeria's efforts to become a modern industrial state. On June 27 the country approved the charter by a vote of 98 percent, which an official termed "a vote of confidence in Boumedienne."

However, some serious warnings were seen both in the national debate and in the vote. People discovered that they were not alone in their grievances. They went about expressing them with such enthusiasm that it may be difficult to return to a system in which little criticism of political and social conditions or of the leadership was allowed.

Overcrowded Algiers, which has grown from 600,000 at independence to more than two million as a result of a continuing exodus from rural areas, showed itself much more discontent than the rest of the country. Abstentions ran to 31 percent against 7 percent elsewhere, and the no votes came to almost 7 percent.

The relative lack of approval of the charter was ascribed in some official quarters to the biased attitude of the capital, but much of it appeared to reflect discontent with living conditions. Living costs are higher here than elsewhere, distribution of goods is slipshod and there are some areas as average of housing conditions as in some areas where the no votes came to almost 7 percent.

Disenchanted officials talk of the capital as "the garbage can" of Algeria, and its potential as a threat to stability has been underlined despite the prospect of new national institutions. In the fall a constitutional debate, in which hundreds of thousands of Algerians expressed themselves in elections for the style of New England town meetings.

In opening the debate, Colonel Boumedienne is expected to be the only candidate, and for one-party states for the Assembly will follow. In 14 years as an



Houari Boumedienne

independent nation, the country has never before engaged in so much discussion and voting. The discussion was launched by an unexpected and unexpected source, as far as the leadership is concerned. In March a group of former leaders of the revolution against France issued the first of a series of manifestos condemning the absence of democratic institutions and deploring a foreign policy that had led to a split in North Africa and the danger of war with Morocco.

Four men took the initiative in demanding constitutional democracy—Ferhat Abbas, Benyoucef ben Khedda, Hocine Lahouel and Mohammed Kheireddine, all members of the wartime National Liberation Front who have since been cast aside. Committees of support were said to have been formed throughout the country, and the manifestos gained some circulation through the mails and through clandestine delivery by hand.

The four were believed to have been put under house arrest. Mr. ben Khedda, who ran a pharmacy in Algiers, founded it nationalized. Mr. Kheireddine, who had a plastics factory just outside the capital, was confronted with a strike by his employees, who denounced him as an exploiter. The factory was also nationalized.

Algerian leaders, who have tended to lecture the industrialized world as spokesmen for the poorer nonaligned nations, were obviously stung at in some areas as average of housing conditions as in some areas where the no votes came to almost 7 percent.

In opening the debate, Colonel Boumedienne is expected to be the only candidate, and for one-party states for the Assembly will follow. In 14 years as an

had been accused of governing by force and said the debate "will be the best answer to certain reactionary demagogues at home and abroad." The long-restrained majority of the population of 17 million spoke out with such startling vehemence and frankness as to make life extremely uncomfortable for officials for several weeks.

The heavy socialist bureaucracy was denounced as corrupt and inefficient, constituting a new privileged elite in a country trying to abolish classes and class exploitation. "Is socialism a form of punishment for the people and a source of profits for certain vultures?" a writer asked. There were bitter complaints about the hardships of daily life although, theoretically, the debates were supposed to concentrate on the charter.

Some 750 changes were made in the 60,000-word text of the charter as a result of this outpouring of sentiment. "The

right to complete and objective information on all national and international problems" was included, although this has produced no discernible difference in the tightly controlled press, radio and television. Concessions were made to conservative opinion by proclaiming Islam as the religion of the state at the same time as the imposition of an Algerian-type socialism featuring public ownership of the means of production and participation by workers in decision-making in factory and on farm.

Although the language is Marxist in many respects, the word Marxist is not used, and officials make a distinction between Algeria's form of socialism and the materialistic kind of state capitalism found in Eastern Europe. "A Moslem can never be a Communist," an official asserted. But much of the Algerian youth does not seem to adhere too closely to Moslem principles.

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Army Commanders in Uganda Are Reported Jailed by Amin

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 1 (AP)—President Idi Amin of Uganda has placed several army commanders under arrest to head off a possible attempt to topple him from power, the Kenya newspaper Sunday Nation said today.

The report of arrests follows report that 30 senior army officers last Thursday told resident Amin to resign because of the critical state of the nation's economy. Last weekend, according to Nairobi newspapers, two bombs exploded at Marshal Amin's command center in Kampala, the gaudy capital.

The Sunday Nation also reported that thousands of leaflets calling on President Amin to resign were distributed in Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja and her towns Friday. Independent confirmation of opposition to President Amin's rule is not available, but there is widespread agreement among servers here that he is currently facing the strongest challenge since he seized power more than five years ago.

A religious issue among those reported by the Nairobi newspaper to be under arrest were the Defense Minister, Gen. Mustafa Adrisi, and Director of Public Safety, Ali Towell. The command of the paratroops, marines and mechanized regiments—the elite units based in Kampala—are also being held, the newspaper said.

As coming to power President Amin has surrounded himself with people from his own tribe and reinforced religion into Ugandans by promoting the rests of Moslems. Half of nation's people are Christians. President Amin is a Muslim.

Opposition to Amin is there partly an extreme form of opposition to his tribe and to Moslem community, especially northern Moslems, the newspaper report said. The newspaper seems set for a "poorly changeover."

Relations between Marshal Amin and the Kenyans have strained for several years because of a claim by Uganda leader to Kenyan territory. The strain was eased last month when President Amin accused the Kenyans of complicity in the July 3 raid that rescued passengers and crew members held hostage at Ugandan Entebbe airport. There was a Uganda invasion of Kenya and refugees reported President Amin's army

was murdering Kenyans in Uganda and seizing their property.

Britons Reported Held
NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Two Britons have been arrested by the police in northern Uganda and one of them has been charged with spying, informed sources said today.

They said Graham Clegg, 38, was picked up by the police in Soroti last Wednesday and charged with spying. Several hours later a relative of Mr. Clegg, Jack Tully, 65 years old, went to Soroti police station to make inquiries and was himself arrested.



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options; this is in practice a review." Referring to the managerial problems cited in the report, he added that it "obvious that any such program would have such elements," but that these were dealt with and that the situation had improved.

The Senate staff report was prepared by Robert Mantel and Frey Kemp, both widely re-

The report also made the point, again confirmed by Administration officials, that pressures from private industry and the military services to sell

justified its purchases mainly in terms of its fears of the Soviet Union.

"Iranian officials expressed concern at indirect as well as

But whatever the perceived threat, the study's authors cited considerable evidence to the effect that Iran had given the highest priority to "prestige" weapons systems such as the F-14 jet fighter, which require technological knowledge that goes well beyond the socioeconomic development of the country.

This is precisely what was intended by decisions made early in the Nixon Administration, according to the report. Rather than replacing the British military presence in the area, Mr. Nixon "decided to rely on local power to preserve stability in the Gulf area and, accordingly, adopted the 'win-

the study was to alert Congress that it has been focusing too much of its attention on requests for approval of arms sales and hardly any attention at all on the secondary effects of the sales. After the sales contract has been signed, the study noted, "the entire spectrum of military operations—procurement, finance, logistics, maintenance, and training—may continue for ten or more years."

A Thai trawler was sunk by the Cambodian boats. The Thai navy ship damaged one Cambodian vessel in the skirmish in the Gulf of Siam, the authorities said.

were very much a possibility" in northern California in the next few months because of a severe drought. A spokesman said the curtailments, involving entire neighborhoods, would last "for at least one hour each day." The state's Public Utilities Commission authorized such blackouts on July 7.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND SURETY COMPANY, INC., and TRIANGLE SHEET METAL WORKS, INC., Plaintiffs, against ALONZO J. TINSLEY, Defendant.

10% Any and all persons claiming an interest in or title to personal property heretofore held in possession by the Defendant for ALONZO J. TINSLEY, the purported owner thereof, consisting of paintings, sculptures, porcelains, and various antiques which property was heretofore located at 1 Vesey Court, Hempstead New York and at the home of John B. Berman, 84 Old River Road, Huntington Bay, New York.

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of Honorable John F. Schoon, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of Suffolk, entered on July 2, 1976, in an action entitled "The Attorney General and Surety Company and Triangle Sheet Metal Works, Inc., v. Alonzo J. Tinsley," that you are requested to SHOW CAUSE at a Special Term Part I of the Supreme Court, Suffolk County, Suffolk County, Hempstead, New York, on the 22nd day of August, 1976 at 10:00 A.M. why a decree should not be made, and why the rights and claims of all persons in and to the subject property should not be adjudicated and why all persons and claims should not be bound and concluded by the said adjudication.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, that a copy of the said order and the papers upon which it is based, including a description of the property, may be executed at the office of the Clerk of Special Term Part I of the Supreme Court, at the Suffolk County Courthouse, Hempstead, New York, or at the offices of the undersigned between 9:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on business days.

HENRIETTA A. MURRAY
15 Park Street
New York, New York 10008

Peking Missions Evacuating Families

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4
area and shook Peking on Wednesday. The statement yesterday declared that "strong aftershocks may occur within the coming days and the epicenter may possibly be moving in the direction of Peking." Tangshan is 100 miles south-east of Peking.

Spokesmen for most embassies evacuating dependents felt that even a small likelihood of a severe earthquake in the Peking area, given its potential for hardship, was justification for sending out wives and children.

Several embassies were also busy yesterday shredding and burning sensitive documents lest an earthquake send them spilling outside into their grounds.

Miners Said to Escape
An official Chinese report this morning announced that there had been a low death toll among coal miners working underground in the Tangshan area when the first and most severe earthquake struck early Wednesday morning.

But the same report made no reference to the overall death toll from what was the most powerful earthquake in the world in 12 years.

"An overwhelming majority of the miners at Kailuan (the coal field in the Tangshan area) who were on night shift underground when the earthquake struck returned to the surface safely," said the official press agency, Hsinhua.

The report added the vague assurance that "many people in the city are now out of

danger." Hsinhua went on to refer to army troops working to devise ways to rescue the injured and to "several thousand medical workers" aiding them.

The report emphasized on the "heroic struggle" of government and party officials and army personnel, some of whom have been working "several days and nights on end."

It appeared last night that the main staging area for the relief effort is the city of Mukden, 300 miles northeast of Tangshan. The arrival and departure boards at Peking's airport showed many extra flights to and from that city, which is the transportation hub of China's highly industrialized north-east region.

Civilian Planes Commandeered
It appears that large numbers of China's civilian passenger planes have been commandeered to assist in the movement of relief workers and supplies. A few foreigners traveling outside Peking have been told that they could not continue their journeys by air because planes are not available.

Some relief supplies are going out to the center of the earthquake area from Peking by road. Last night a convoy of at least 40 armed trucks moved into the city to pick up material. Smaller numbers of trucks are leaving Peking regularly, carrying such supplies as reed matting.

Some embassy officials described their decision to evacuate dependents as having been dictated chiefly by convenience. Living in the embassies was producing fatigue and unhappiness among mothers and children and frustration among staff members who found it hard to work while their offices were being used as playpens and bedrooms.

"It's not because we think our lives are in danger," said Ambassador John Small of Canada, who insisted on calling the move a relocation rather than an evacuation.

Many Sleeping Outdoors
Hundreds of thousands of people are living and sleeping outdoors here, and fears have been expressed that the makeshift dwellings along almost every street in Peking will become a breeding ground for disease.

People are packed together closely, and even though they seem to be using their usual communal toilets in nearby residences, hygienic standards are expected to suffer.

Although there appears to be more than sufficient food, some foreigners yesterday said that meat and milk they purchased over the weekend showed signs of deterioration.

Some Staff Sent Out
Some embassies, including those of Canada and the United States, were sending out some staff members as well as dependents while the Australian and British Embassies were reducing their staffs sharply. At least one embassy, Afghanistan's, is closing temporarily.

The United States liaison office here is sending its dependents, including four infants, to Tokyo.

Foreigners in the country are also leaving. The Peking and Hsinchiau Hotels, the main ones for tourists and businessmen, closed off most of their rooms during the weekend and sent their guests to a hastily erected tent city. Yesterday many of

The Proceedings In the U.N. Today

Aug. 2, 1976
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The hundred or so tents appeared to be empty.

Toll Estimates Vary

PEKING, Monday, Aug. 2 (Agence France-Press)—Estimates of the death toll to last week's two major earthquakes, which were centered in the city of Tangshan, range from 100,000 to a million. A foreign ministry spokesman, however, insisted that "all the figures put forward in the foreign press have been merely speculative."

"Up to now," he said, "the official Chinese authorities have not published any figures on the number of victims."

Evacuation to Canton
PEKING, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Many women and children, including 50 British dependents and some 25 Australians, were evacuated in two special planes tonight to Canton in south China.

They traveled in convoys of cars 16 miles from Peking's diplomatic quarter to the airport. Among other nationalities on the aircraft were about 15 Egyptians and the entire complement of the small Lebanese embassy.

At least two embassies, those of Britain and Australia, have taken the warnings of new earthquakes seriously enough to destroy their top-secret documents.

Life Continues Normal For Rest of the China

SIAM, China, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—While the earthquake zone of northern China struggled to cope with disaster, life in the rest of the country seemed to be continuing normally.

Chinese outside the Peking-Tangshan area seem to have least idea of the scope of last Wednesday's earthquake than the average Parisian or New Yorker. A correspondent was traveling in Northern Shensi Province last week, and like the vast majority of Chinese received no news of the quake until the official radio announcement more than 24 hours later.

All the correspondent's guide would say about it was: "Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of our Party have sent a message of sympathy to the people in the afflicted region."

The reaction seemed the same everywhere; the correspondent reported. Some Chinese were quick to insist that the Central Government was organizing relief work and that casualties would have been far heavier in the pre-Communist days.

Deaths Not Mentioned
At no point did the tragedy of Tangshan seem to be discussed in human terms. Nobody mentioned deaths or damaged beyond a vague reference to "heavy losses."

Constant assurances were given that Chairman Mao and the Party would do all possible to help the stricken area.

An official said that air-lifts of medical personnel, drugs and other supplies had been organized from some outside provinces. But no real clue was given of the role

that the rest of China playing in relief work. Asked whether they thought the toll, 80,000 Chairman may have said in the quake, two or three in two different tones, he replied that perhaps he was not in the area.

A Western diplomat Peking said an official had hinted that the man might have been the capital at the time.

South Africa Blacks Demand for Racial

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Black leaders presented a petition today with a list of demands for racial reform.

The leaders told that blacks assembled in a soccer stadium in Soweto should withdraw their township and they school students to a school boycott. Soweto tense after a week of a June that left at least 100 dead and more the injured.

Other demands include recognition of black trade legislation to raise wages and to job discipline this nation of 18 million and 4 million whites.

Louisville Pipefitters
LOUISVILLE, Ky. (UPI)—From 850 to 900 pipefitters went on strike today after their contract expired. They are men Local 522 of the Union of Plumbers and Pipefitters, and are craftsmen who install large cooling and systems.

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Best of the Business Urged to Press South Africa

THOMAS A. JOHNSON
 Special to The New York Times
 STON, Aug. 1.—Vernon E. Jordan Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, today urged American corporations with investments in South Africa to press for a moratorium on future investments until it changes its apartheid policies.

Mr. Jordan said that "the South Africa declares a moratorium on future investments until it changes its apartheid policies."

League officials and close observers are placing great significance on Mr. Jordan's proposals since the Urban League, with 104 chapters nationwide, enjoys a far greater closeness to corporate America than does any other organization of black Americans.

Involved With League
 Many of the corporations now collecting 18 percent return on their investments in South Africa (compared to 16 percent from investments in other overseas areas) have or have had executives on the league's national board of directors or on the organization's national affiliate boards. Many have made significant contributions in money or personnel to the league programs. Many others are members of the Urban League's commerce and industry council, which has involved corporations in attempts to solve this nation's domestic racial problems.

These corporations include General Motors, Xerox, Chase Manhattan Bank, Firestone, Union Carbide, Mobil Oil, I.B.M. and Goodyear.

While his predecessor, the late Whitney M. Young Jr., refused to serve on corporate boards, Mr. Jordan serves on the boards of the Bankers Trust Company, the Celanese Corporation, J. C. Penney and Xerox Corporation. Mr. Jordan has said that this did not constitute any conflict of interest but instead helped the Urban League because of the contacts he has built with industry decision makers.

There was some speculation here that American corporations had already approved of Mr. Jordan's recommendations as a means of making their positions in South Africa more compatible with black African and world opinion, as well as more compatible with the new policies outlined recently by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Aides to Mr. Jordan said that recommendations on South Africa had not been discussed with either corporate officials or officials of the United States Government.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to elaborate on that policy when he speaks to the league's conference here tomorrow night.

Mr. Jordan also called for a "national youth employment program" to provide jobs and opportunities for young people between 16 and 24.

He said the program would: "Establish by law the right of all young people to an education to equip them to participate fully in the economy. "Ensure that young people are not discriminated against in employment because of their age. "Establish a Federal youth employment agency to deal with the special problems of youth employment. "Organize massive Federal job creation programs aimed at young people that would also make the maximum use of local community groups.

The official said that because of the current high unemployment rates for young people, "America grows millions of black and white youngsters for marginal existence: it fosters a future expansion of welfare rolls, and it nurtures the smoldering fires of anger and rebellion."

THE NEW YORK TIMES MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1976 9

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4-Term Representative and Michigan's Secretary of State Lead Primary Race for Hart's Senate Seat

WILLIAM K. STEVENS
Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, Aug. 1—A black Democrat from Detroit and a Republican from Michigan are considered the best odds to beat in party primaries Tuesday to fill the seat now occupied by Sen. Philip A. Hart, a Democrat who is retiring after 18 years in the Senate.

The Detroit candidate is Richard H. Austin, 63 years old, who is Michigan's Secretary of State. He succeeded Mr. Hart in January, he would be the only senatorial candidate in either party's primary old-statewide office. In the election that would have him the first black mayor of Detroit.

Mr. Austin broke out of the starting gate far in front, according to local polls. But he has been fighting a potentially damaging issue involving long-standing patronage practices and political kickbacks in the Secretary of State's office.

A poll taken for The Detroit News between July 8 and 11 showed some erosion in Mr. Austin's support. But it still had him ahead of his nearest challenger, Representative Donald W. Riegle Jr. of Flint, 44 percent to 17 percent.

However, a poll taken for Mr. Riegle between July 18 and 26 showed that Mr. Riegle had pulled to within three percentage points of Mr. Austin. The

poll was directed by Patrick Caddell of Cambridge Survey Research Inc., who is the pollster for Jimmy Carter, the Democratic Presidential nominee.

But although Mr. Caddell directed the poll, it was conducted by Riegle campaign workers, and Mr. Riegle's opposition attacked it as inaccurate and self-serving.

Representative James G. O'Hara of Utica ran third in both polls, while James Elsmann, a Birmingham lawyer, ran far back.

Mr. Riegle, 38, is in his fifth term in Congress. Elected originally as a Republican, he broke early with the Nixon Administration and in February 1973 switched to the Democratic Party.

Mr. O'Hara, 50, is a nine-term Congressman who once was known as a liberal but whose record has turned more conservative on some issues in recent years. Mr. Elsmann ran



Richard H. Austin

for Congress in the 1970 Democratic primary but lost.

In contrast to Mr. Austin's long head start, Mr. Esch seemed for a long time unable to break out of a four-man pack in the Republican campaign. The only issue in that campaign has been simply who is better able to face a Democrat in November.

The July 8-11 Detroit News poll showed Mr. Esch leading his nearest rival, Thomas Brennan of Lansing, a former Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, by 30 percent to 13 percent.

Not far behind Mr. Brennan was former Representative Robert Huber of Troy, while Deane Baker, an Ann Arbor businessman, trailed the field.

Mr. Brennan, 47, was elected judge in two lower courts before winning a seat on the Supreme Court in 1966. He resigned from that court in 1973 in a controversy over whether

he was engaged in a conflict of interest by being a judge and operating a private law school in Lansing at the same time.

Mr. Huber, 53, a former mayor of Troy, ran against Lenore Romney in the Republican sen-



Marvin L. Esch

atorial primary in 1970, barely losing to her. A conservative, he won election to a single term in Congress in 1972, largely on an antibusing platform. Mr. Baker, 51, who calls himself a nonpolitician in the race, is a

The hottest issue in either campaign has been the patronage system in Mr. Austin's Secretary of State office. For years, the secretaries of state have appointed managers of branch offices throughout Michigan. In effect, this means awarding a franchise to sell license plates and conduct other transactions involving motor vehicles.

All the expenses of running the branch offices, including the managers' salaries, are paid out of fees collected from the public. The managers have been kicking back to Mr. Austin and other Democrats, as political contributions, part of the fees they collect. The political kickbacks are not

illegal. Mr. Austin acknowledged the existence of the patronage system, but said that because it had been in existence for decades, it was unfair to raise nonpolitical in the race, is a

of the campaign. However, he acknowledged that the system was a "spoils" arrangement that belonged to the past, and the kickbacks halted.

Last week he disclosed the results of an audit that showed that the branch managers appointed by him had contributed more than \$1 million to him and other Michigan Democrats since he took office in 1971.

Unlike some states, Michigan holds its Presidential primaries and primaries for state and local offices separately. In the Presidential primary in May, President Ford and Jimmy Carter were the winners.

GIVE REAL GRASS
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Viking lands. 5:12:07a.m., P.D.T., July 20, 1976: a new age of discovery begins.

In an achievement unequalled in space exploration history, America has made the first successful landing on Mars.

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The Viking lander is a package of exquisite scientific equipment that has told us, within its first hours on Mars, more about that planet than we have ever known before.

Martin Marietta is the principal industrial contractor for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on Project Viking, and is proud to be among the many outstanding organizations and individuals who have brought us all to this moment.

We stand on the threshold of a new understanding of ourselves and the universe. The prospects are exhilarating.

MARTIN MARIETTA

The Mars Exploration is under the direction of James S. Martin, Jr., Viking Project Manager, of NASA's Langley Research Center. A. Thomas Young, also of NASA Langley, is the Mission Director of the Viking Flight Team.

Orbiter development was directed by Henry W. Norrish of the Propulsion Laboratory. Lander development was directed by Walter O. Lofgren of the Mars Science Office. The Science Steering Committee is chaired by Dr. Gerald A. Soffin of the Langley Research Center. Other principal individuals and organizations in the outstanding team of engineering, technical and scientific experts are:

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NASA
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Martin Marietta Aerospace
Viking Integrating Contractor
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ORBITER

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Flight Data Subsystem
Telex Instruments and
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The Young of A.A.: When Euphoria of Wine and Drugs Is Gone

By NAN ROBERTSON

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA—When Kate and Chuck were married in the little church on Philadelphia's Main Line, it must have been a beautiful wedding. They are both so fresh, so handsome, they almost take your breath away.

"I made my own wedding dress," Kate said. "It was white velvet, with lace at the wrists and neck and a circle of lace over my head. All our friends were there: it was like a fairy tale."

She was 18 years old, "pregnant and stoned." We both were stoned when we were married," Kate said. "I was really happy. I felt free, my own woman. All these good things were going to happen." Not a single member of her family, incensed and ashamed that she was pregnant, was there.

Last weekend, Kate stood up in a classroom at the University of Pennsylvania and began her remarks in the way almost every speaker has begun at a three-day conference there.

I Am an Alcoholic

"My name is Kate," she said, "and I am a drug addict and an alcoholic." She is now 24 years old. Her son, Robert, is 6.

Both Kate and her husband were delegates at the 19th International Conference of Young People in Alcoholics Anonymous, which drew almost 1,000 persons from throughout the United States and Canada to the largest gathering of young "recovered" alcoholics in history.

Their ages ranged from 17 to 40, they came from small towns and large and every conceivable economic and educational background. The middle class predominated, as it does in A.A. and in the nation.

In Philadelphia's stifling heat, the delegates wore T-shirts and jeans, halter-top dresses and hip-top cotton jumpsuits. In their diversity, they looked like any gathering of A.A. members anywhere in North America, except for the prevalence of youth and the distinctive throwaway dash of the way their generation dresses.

Frisbees were passed out at the registration desk and Slick Willie and his band played at the dance.

Their meetings began promptly, as all A.A. meetings do, and ended the same way, with the saying of "The Lord's Prayer" aloud. There was honesty of the kind and depth that is startling to outsiders, as well as

understanding laughter and emotion from audiences who shared many, if not all, of every speaker's problems and aspirations.

In listening to their meetings, and during interviews conducted over soft drinks and coffee in student lounges and dormitory rooms, Kate emerged as very typical of the conference delegates.

To begin with, she is sensitive, bright and the daughter of an alcoholic. It is a truism backed by research that the intelligence level of alcoholics tends to be above the national average. Studies have also shown, according to the National Clearinghouse for Alcoholism Information, that one-fourth to one-half of all alcoholic persons have had an alcoholic parent or close relative.

A recent survey carried out for the National Institute on Alcoholism Abuse and Alcoholism, a part of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, concluded that "the children of alcoholic parents are twice as likely to become alcoholics as the children of nonalcoholic parents. This is especially alarming in light of statistics that the children of alcoholic persons in America today exceed 28 million."

Kate's husband, Chuck, expressed another truism about young alcoholics in the United States today, both those who are "active" and continue to drink and those who are in various stages of recovery through total abstinence:

"Most of us are cross-addicted, to drugs and to alcohol," Kate added. "I didn't know alcohol was a drug until I'd been in A.A. a while." He has been in A.A. for two years; Kate, for 18 months.

Kate said of herself, smiling at the characterization: "I was an intellectual flower child, into reading Herman Hesse. I justified it—I was looking for my mystical experience. I just wanted to get stoned. I couldn't stand me sober. I could stand me a little bit better when I was drunk. It relieved my anger and my fear—the emptiness."

Started With Wine

Kate began drinking when she was 13. Wine was offered to her in a home where alcohol was always present, part of her father's daily life, part of the frequent parties and celebrations of a large family that included four younger brothers and a sister, aunts, uncles and cousins living nearby in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. "I learned early what alcohol could do for me," she said. "I felt special. I felt I belonged. I could feel my

"I was an intellectual flower child...."

I was looking for my mystical experience.

I just wanted to get stoned."

father's approval. I pleased the crowd. I drank with the kids—it's another way of having them like you."

In high school and in college, Kate was always a straight "A" student. "I found a lot of drugs at immaculata" (a Roman Catholic women's college in Paoli, Pa.), she said.

She met Chuck, a sculptor and painter two years older than she, on Nov. 11, 1969. "We married March 7, 1970. I was two months pregnant with his child and I saw it as a way out. He was very considerate, very tender. I couldn't fathom that he liked me and wanted to marry me. His father's an alcoholic too. He got sober the year we married and joined A.A.," she said.

Sliding her outstretched fingers into each other, Kate said of herself and Chuck, "We had spiked personalities. Sickies attract sickies. I was half a person looking for somebody. So was he. The whole people are complete. They're not looking for another half. For the first time we made a whole person—but it was only one whole person."

Lived in Fear and Guilt

When Kate was one month pregnant, she tried to "induce an abortion with speed."

"I spent three days speeding and drinking," she said. "I lived the balance of my pregnancy in total fear and guilt—that it would hurt my baby."

When she was 19, her son was just born and she went back to school, to Kent State University in Ohio. Sometime that year, she crossed what alcoholics call "that invisible line"—the line only the individual can sense in recollection into alcoholism.

"I drank a lot of wine, a lot of beer," Kate said. "But my favorite was Scotch. I loved the taste of it." She had become "the earth mother" with the baby on her back. I ate fruit and nuts. I nursed the baby. I was into natural foods, keeping house. My apartments and houses were always filled with people—people getting stoned.

"They came, they went," she said. "For a while, it worked. The magic was there. Then there was no fun,

no magic. When all the acid was used up, I'd go to find somebody to give me more.

"I'd go to the supermarket stoned on drugs. A lot of psychedelics—acid, mescaline. I was looking for God who would reveal my soul to me. The Indians do it," I said." She laughed.

Chuck had started a business—a sporting goods store selling diving equipment. Kate taught scuba diving. It was fun, she said. "But things were beginning to fall apart. When you're drinking you're into taking and not into giving. We took and took and took from our marriage. The well was going dry."

About 18 months ago, Chuck, who had made the decision to go sober in

A.A. six months before, brought a young friend over to the house for the weekend.

"It was no coincidence," she said. "I was planning a load—how to sneak down to the beach and get loaded."

The friend, on his way to a rehabilitation center for alcoholics, started talking about his life and his drinking. "I guess I heard the feeling behind the word," Kate said. "He had the same fear, the same loneliness. I heard something else—the hope. I went with him to a meeting."

Her son, Robert, was 4 at the time. Bright and active, he was running wild. Chuck had not been able to reach Kate with his talk about her drinking and her drug usage. "The walls were 10 feet thick," she said. But somehow, the friend had been able to touch the "raw spot" inside her. She stayed with A.A. For the past year, she has been a research assistant with a management consulting firm and wants to get her major in business administration at Villanova University.

Last spring she went home to her father and talk about A.A.; told herself, "He'll go to A.A. then he'll love me. My father's that I was crazy—he didn't have problem. He's a functioning alcoholic. I was the same way—a functioning alcoholic."

Then she said, "I no longer like my parents and society. I don't want to feel bad any more. I don't want to hurt any more."

Like the other delegates at conference, Kate and Chuck longer see the friends they now, cease as outsiders in their lives, ones deeply involved in drugs, drink or both. "Their heads are there. They wouldn't understand. We've got to look out for us," said.

"I want to grow now. I was so immature, unequipped to deal with sober life. I drank rather than grow. I feel safe when I'm with A.A. people. To open up to them—that's where I want to go. That's where I want to be."

Bedside Tables Don't Have to Be So Incapable of Holding Anything



Above left, Helen O'Hagan uses a drop-leaf dining table beside her bed. Above, a round skirted table is popular, practical. Left, square glass and chrome table is attractive and large enough for most accessories.



The New York Times/Bill Alter and Robert

DE GUSTIBUS

If You Wonder About the Acorn

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

We have noted before that thoughts on food seem to go in cycles, which is a preface to stating that twice within recent weeks we have had inquiries about the lowly acorn as an edible.

The most recent is from our friend, Mary Lyons, of the organization known as Food and Wines from France. She refers to us one of her inquiries from someone who states, "French cooks prepare almost everything delicious, savory and palatable. Please send me recipes for preparing acorns."

As a child we were given to testing almost everything that wasn't nailed down. We distinctly remember sampling the yellow kernel of young acorns newly fallen from the oak trees in the backyard. It was not a pleasant experience. The meat was somewhat acidic, with a quince-like bitterness that made the mouth pucker.

We were, therefore, surprised to learn in recent research that acorns are by no means unknown as food for human consumption.

The "Wise Encyclopedia of Food" (Grosset & Dunlap, 1961) informs us that "The sweet acorn (*Q. ecuculus*) is widely eaten in southern Europe and is prepared in the same way as chestnuts."

Acorns and Water

Turkey, the text continues, the acorns are buried in the ground for some time to remove their bitterness. They are then dried, washed and ground with sugar, spices and aromatics to produce a product known as palamonte, a "food named racahout, which is much esteemed."

The interesting book, "American Indian Food and Life" (Macmillan, 1974), by Niethammer states that acorns have long been a staple on the native Indian diet. "Acorn stew," she writes, "has not faded in popularity. Many Apache households will keep a store of acorn meal on hand to make a dish."

According to Grace Mitchell, the author continues, "Acorn stew is a favorite of the desert carry only a few acorns and some water for lunch."

Niethammer explains the bitterness is removed by the Indians.

The Indians of central, eastern and coastal California used acorns to a much greater extent than did the western Indians. To the California Indians, acorns were a staple and most important food. The type of acorn grows in that area of California is much larger and more bitter, owing to a higher content of tannin. Tannin had to be leached with water before the

seeds were palatable. She offers two recipes for dishes made with acorns. There follows her recipe for acorn bread. We cannot vouch for the results.

ACORN BREAD

1 cup acorn meal (see note)
1/2 cup corn meal
1/2 cup whole wheat flour
3 tablespoons salad oil
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon baking powder

1/4 cup honey
1 egg
1 cup milk

1. Shell acorns and grind meats in a food mill or electric blender. Measure one cup meal and combine with corn meal, flour, oil, salt and baking powder.
2. Combine honey, egg and milk and add to dry ingredients. Mix just until all dry ingredients are moistened. Pour into a greased 8-by-8-

inch pan and bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes.

Yield: One eight-inch loaf.
Note: We telephoned various health food stores and were unable to find a source for acorn meal. In the recipe for acorn bread as printed, we think the preparation of the acorn meal as outlined in step 1 is simplistic. Dried acorn meal with the bitterness leached out is probably used in Indian bread-making rather than the freshly ground meats of acorns.

A couple of weeks ago, at a reader's request, we forwarded for and obtained a recipe for Eleanor Hutflas's baked clams. The clams had been a specialty of a small hotel in East Hampton that is now under new management. Following the publication of that recipe plus others, we received a request from Mrs. Murray Beckerman of New York, who asked if we could also obtain the recipe for another of Mrs. Hutflas's specialties, her broiled scampi. The recipe follows:

ELEANOR HUTFLAS'S BROILED SCAMPI

1 pound giant, red-shelled scampi
Juice of half a lemon
1/2 pound butter
2 cloves garlic, peeled and cut into thin rounds
5 tablespoons finely chopped parsley
1/2 cup bread crumbs
1 teaspoon grated Parmesan cheese
1 teaspoon paprika
Lemon wedges for garnish

1. Preheat oven to 450 degrees.
2. Split the scampi down the center, cutting midway down the underside (where the feelers are). Do not cut the shell in half but split through the flesh just so the dark intestinal tract can be removed by pulling it away.
3. Arrange the scampi, shell-side down, on a baking dish and sprinkle the split portion with lemon juice.

4. Heat the butter and garlic in a saucepan. Heat only until butter melts. Add four tablespoons of chopped parsley. Spoon a little of the melted butter (do not spoon over the garlic) over the scampi.

5. Blend the bread crumbs with Parmesan cheese, remaining tablespoon of parsley and the paprika. Neatly cover the opened up scampi with equal portions of the crumb mixture. Sprinkle with a little more butter and bake 10 to 15 minutes or until scampi are piping hot and golden brown. Do not overcook. Serve garnished with lemon wedges and with the hot garlic butter on the side to be used as a dip.
Yield: Four servings.



Sheila Mosler in a scarf by Scaasi

A Certain Panache

Sheila Mosler dropped in for a fitting at Arnold Scaasi's new salon a while ago and got more than she bargained for. The scarf collection the custom dressmaker had designed had just come in from Italy. In addition to trying on the evening dresses she was going to take to France with her, Mrs. Mosler also had a variety of square and oblong scarves draped around her neck and head.

Mr. Scaasi was eager to see how they looked on "a real woman."

Some had what he called "a men's haberdasher look," being various arrangements of dots and stripes. Others are naive, peasant-like floral designs. One of the prettiest is a display of hydrangeas on a background of squares which suggests flowers twining around a trellis.

The designer is hardly the first to put his name on a scarf, but he thinks he has made a special contribution.

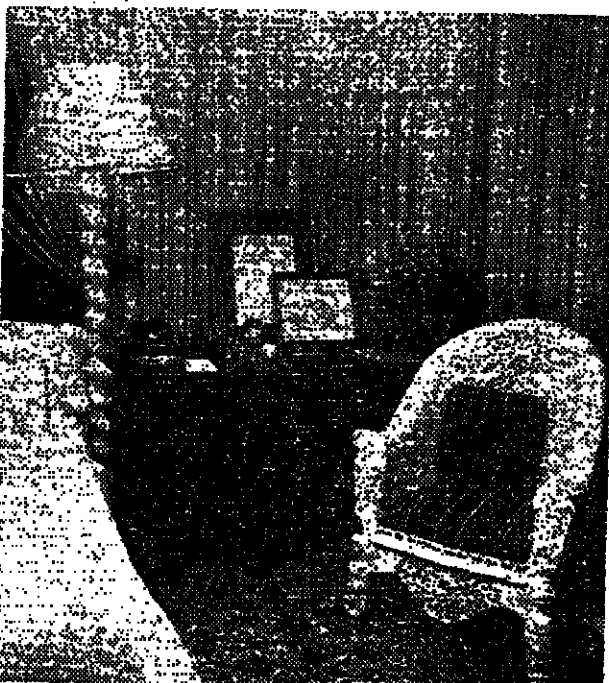
"I didn't approach it as a painting—I tried to think how the design would look when the scarf was folded on the body," he explained.

Consequently, a number of the designs are worked on the diagonal and there is special attention to what happens in the corners.

"They have a certain panache," Mrs. Mosler said approvingly. "And the price is certainly right."

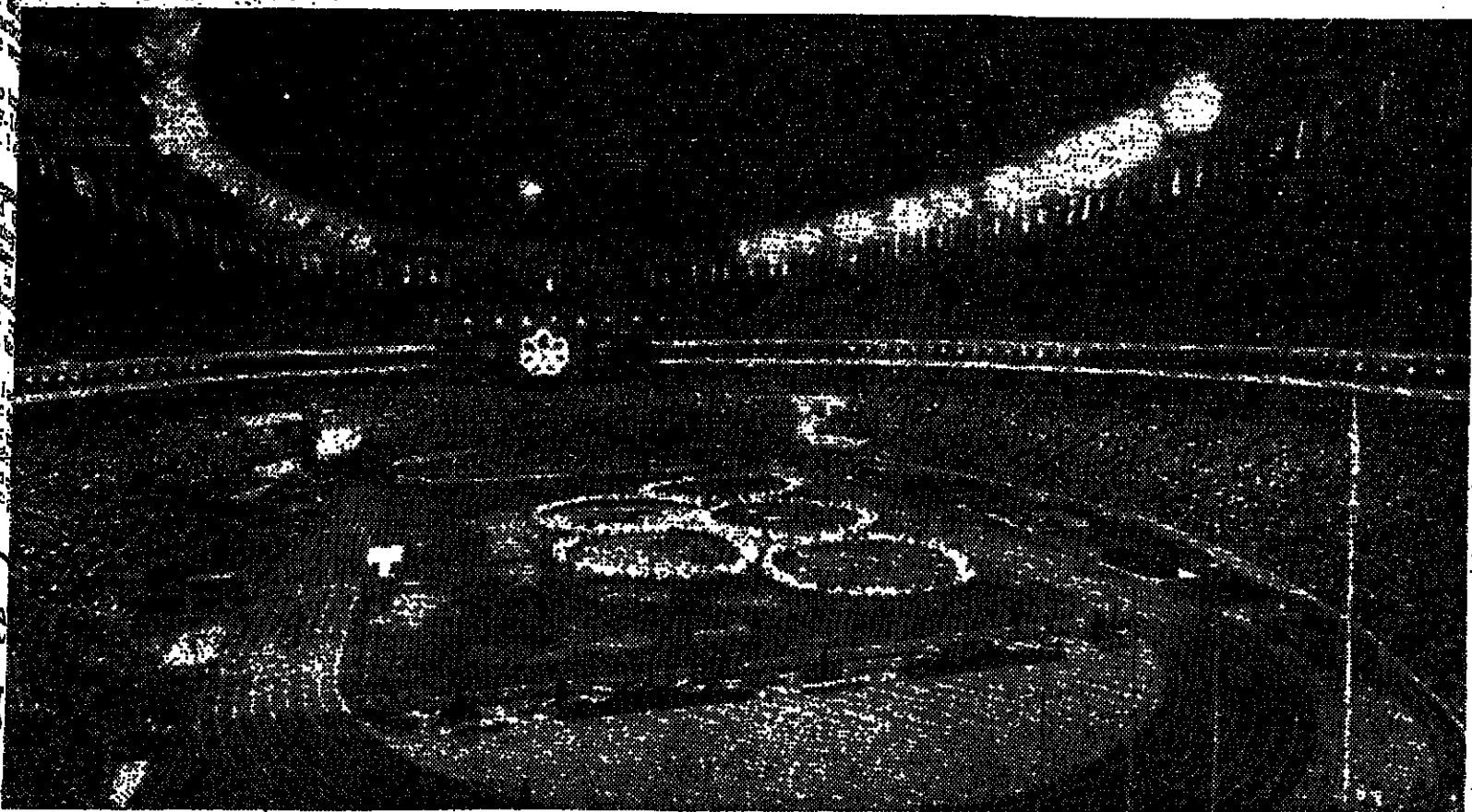
In silk, with hand-rolled edges, the scarves are \$20 and \$30. A dress by Mr. Scaasi runs to four figures. The scarves will be available in September in his salon at 681 Fifth Avenue, near 54th Street.

Bobbie Munves chose antique writing table to use on either side of bed.



Nan Kempner's fabric-draped bedside table also allows underneath storage.

Montreal Olympics That Opened in Strife Close on Brighter Note



Girls clad in white clothing forming the Olympic rings as the Montreal Summer Olympics came to an end last night.

ave Anderson

The Olympics

MONTREAL, Aug. 1—Waving a small American flag, Joe Jenner seemed about to leap over the Olympic podium in a single bound after winning the decathlon. His victory lap after completing a double in the 10,000-meter run and 3,000-meter run, Lasse Virén was conveyed countrywide with two fluttering Finnish flags. That's the Olympics all about. But on that same brick track, the tall Haitian jogger as slowly as a jogger in his neighborhood. Except that he was competing in the

Olympic 10,000-meter run. Lasse Virén had lapped him eight times but the tall Haitian kept jogging around and around the track that was empty except for him. Eventually, the bell rang. In a yellow blazer signaled his final lap. That's when the cheers for Virén. The cheers followed him across the finish line, 15 minutes after Lasse Virén's time. Then the tall Haitian raised his arms in appreciation. That, too, is what the Olympics are all about. And that really is all anybody could expect from the Olympics now and in the future.

Don't expect the Olympics to be any better or any worse than the people who govern them and the people who participate in them. By their nature, the Olympics are a cast of thousands. None is likely to be submitted to a canonization. Because the Olympics involve sports, the idealists eye they should be exempt from the sins of mankind. But they aren't. The idealists call for their burial. Too fatal, they fear. Their solution is to adhere to the Olympic ideal—let individuals compete, not nations. What idealists don't understand is that when the flag isn't raised, the money isn't there.

The Olympic Ostriches

As long as politics exist, politics will exist in the Olympics, as the African nations proved in their boycott as Canada proved as demanding that the Republic of China accept identification as Taiwan or nothing. But sometimes, even the ostriches of the Olympics find that politics doesn't exist. Perhaps the most private party in Montreal was a gathering of the Israeli Olympic team at a downtown restaurant. Anke Spitzer, widow of an Israeli fence killed in the Munich massacre, disclosed that she had asked Lord Killanin, the president of the International Olympic Committee, and Roger Rousseau, the commissioner of these Games, for a permit of silence in the opening Olympic ceremony. But request was denied. Too political.

"And then Rousseau told me," Mrs. Spitzer said, "that is being emotional." Being emotional is also what the Olympics are all about. But not when it involves a memory the Olympic ideal would prefer to forget. Perhaps someday the Olympic ostriches will take their heads out of the sand and realize that the Olympics should be open to all athletes—professionals as well as amateurs. Until then, the Olympic ostriches will be supporting hypocrisy, not amateurism. The athletes in the Soviet Union and East Germany are not amateurs. They are subsidized by their governments. Many of the American athletes are not true amateurs. The track and field stars have received "the table" "expense" payments from meet promoters. Swimmers and the basketball players have received "grants-in-aid" as athletes. That makes them as judged as the Iron Curtain athletes.

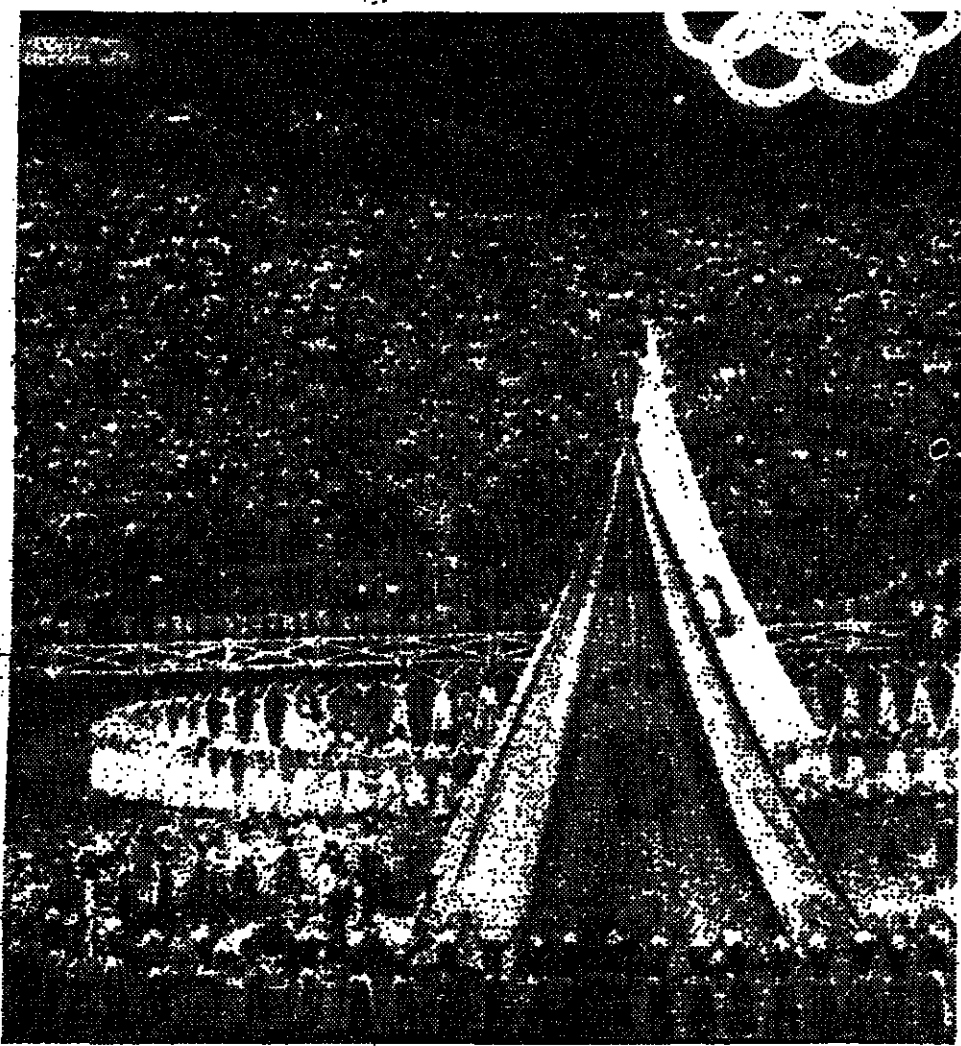
The East German Youth Law

With the emergence of the East Germans in track and field, some Americans are wondering how a nation of 17 million people can win so many gold medals. Even now, calling for a better organized Olympic movement that might produce more American gold-medal winners. But the East Germans' success is best explained by a message in their Olympic brochure from Manfred Radtke, president of the East German National Olympic Committee.

"The Youth Law adopted in 1974 obliges all state organs to assist the children and youth sports," the brochure reads in part. "It is part of everyday Olympic life in our republic that at the same time when the world's athletes compete for Olympic laurels at Montreal, disciplines are held in many places in the G.D.R. (German Democratic Republic) during which thousands of boys and girls compete with the same élan as our Olympic team."

If that's what it takes, the East Germans can have it. The Little League and other sports are overrepresented in America. But mostly, America lets kids be kids. What the Olympics should do—let competitors be competitors. But some nations won't let them. The loneliest site at the Olympics was Mike Bolt of Kenya, sitting here in Philadelphia on Wednesday night. But the most moving moment of the Olympics occurred in a TV screening of where Bud Greenspan's "The Olympic Symphony" was tonight on Canadian television, was previewed by three dozen guests. There were no words, only by Beethoven, Handel and other composers. It had to be the perfect solution to the Olympics—eliminating the words and enjoy the competitors and the history. When it ended, a Soviet Union television executive in a suit objected. Here to report the Summer Games for 8 when they will be in Moscow, he had been offended a few 1936 scenes of Adolf Hitler in his Nazi uniform. "You showed Hitler," he said. "This is shocking."

"If it wasn't done to glorify the period," Bud Greenspan said. "It was done to identify the period. To eliminate the past would have been as bad for us as your action." But such a film, the objector said, "can't go on the TV." The debate lasted for perhaps 15 minutes, without thing being resolved. And that, unfortunately, is what the Olympics are all about.



Dancers surround Indian tepees at closing ceremonies of Olympics in Montreal.

Soviet Defector Is Granted Permit to Remain in Canada

By NEIL AMDUR

MONTREAL, Aug. 1—Sergei Nemtsanov, a 17-year-old platform diver from the Soviet Union, met with Soviet Olympic officials today and told them he wanted to remain in Canada.

Hours after the meeting, Nemtsanov received a permit from the Ministry of Immigration that would allow him to stay in Canada until Jan. 30, 1977. Nemtsanov's Olympic visa would have expired Aug. 31.

Nemtsanov had left the Olympic Village last Thursday afternoon and approached Canadian immigration authorities about seeking refugee status in Canada. Soviet officials, unable to contact the athlete, contended that Nemtsanov had been kidnapped.

The Soviet officials were unavailable for comment.

At a news conference last Friday night, Soviet Olympic officials had threatened to withdraw from the remaining two days of the games. The Soviets dropped their withdrawal plans yesterday when they received assurances from the International Olympic Committee that attempts to contact Nemtsanov would be intensified.

Mac Erb, the director general of information for the Immigration Department, confirmed by phone from Ottawa that a meeting took place here between Nemtsanov, his attorneys and Soviet officials. Erb said that the Soviet representative included the Soviet Counsel General of Montreal, Nemtsanov's coach and a Soviet interpreter. Erb said that two Russian athletes also had applied today to remain permanently in Canada. This brought the number of defections during the Games to five—four Rumanians and Nemtsanov.

Nemtsanov's attorneys were Alex K. Patterson and David E. Matheson, both of Montreal. Erb said the meeting "lasted less than an hour."

Afterward, Patterson issued a statement that said, in part, that Nemtsanov "explained to them [Soviet officials] that of his own free will he has sought the permission of the Minister of Immigration to remain in Canada."

"It is his profound hope that this request would be granted," Patterson said. Nemtsanov said that he was

Patriots Top Giants In Overtime, 13-7

By MICHAEL KATZ

FOXBORO, Mass., Aug. 1—The New York Giants, who had trouble scoring last season without Larry Csonka, couldn't score with their \$2 million mullback in their opening National Football League exhibition game tonight.

But after not scoring for 59 minutes 33 seconds with all sorts of runners, New York got a touchdown by Gordon Bell, an expensive rookie, with 27 seconds left and went into overtime with the New England Patriots.

But after six plays in the sudden-death overtime, Sam Cunningham scored from the 1 to give the Patriots a 13-7 victory. A 59-yard run around left end by Andy Johnson set up the score. Bell's touchdown, the conversion by George Hunt, ended a frustrating fourth quarter for the Giants. After New England scored late in the third period, the Giants drove to the Patriots' eight,

only to miss a field goal attempt.

But with 4:45 remaining in regulation play, the Giants marched from their own 21 and Bell scored from inside the 1.

Carl Summerell, the Giants' backup quarterback who played the entire game, hit a 28-yard pass to Jim Robinson for the big play of the drive.

The quality of play in the scoreless first half served as a reminder that these were two losing teams last year. The Giants, who had a 5-9 won-loss record in 1975, were not impressive on offense, but at least they had some success.

Their offense this season is obviously going to be keyed to the big man. But even a Larry Csonka needs some help, especially from the offensive line. And the Giants' offensive line, which couldn't open holes last season for Ron Johnson, was

Allin Beats Crenshaw By a Shot

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP)—Brian (Bud) Allin scored his first golf tour victory in two years today, edging Ben Crenshaw by one stroke in winning the \$200,000 Pleasant Valley Classic. Allin, a consistent money-winner since joining the tour in late 1970, posted a final one-under-par 70 for 277 in the rain-plagued tournament. He earned \$40,000.

The former Brigham Young University star started the final round three strokes off the pace, but made up ground quickly with three birdies on the front nine. He went in front to stay with four holes to go, then nailed down the triumph with a 20-foot putt for a birdie on the 16th hole.

Crenshaw, the tour's leading money-winner this year, was four strokes back beginning the round. He moved to within one stroke of Allin with a birdie 3 on the 17th hole, but couldn't catch up. He finished with a 70 for

By RED SMITH

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Aug. 1—The most expensive Olympics in 27 centuries and the most contentious of the modern era ended here tonight on a note of unscheduled hilarity. As 500 young women opened the closing ceremonies in a splash of choreographed color, they were joined by a male streaker who scampered among them in the built white 70,000 witnesses in Olympic Stadium howled.

In the laughter inspired by the bare-faced volunteer, most of the discord that marred the last two weeks was forgotten—at least until seven Montreal policemen surrounded the interloper and escorted him out.

Neither the identity nor the motivation of the added starter was immediately available, but some witnesses thought he might be trying to recapture the innocence the Games enjoyed in ancient Greece, when both athletes and trainers performed in the nude and women were forbidden to watch on pain of death. His choreography was simple: Although Montreal had a security force of 21,000 for the Olympics, he strolled past sentries to a corner of the infield, took off his

Final Ceremony Both Hopeful and Ironic

clothes and went capering into the center of a ring of dancing girls.

The dancers had appeared wearing white capes, but as the festivities began they deployed across the scarred turf to form five big rings, then reversed their capes to make the five colored rings of the Olympic symbol—red, green, blue, yellow and black. The rings are supposed to stand for the five continents, but the black one could have been left out of this dance, for the Games of XXI Olympiad were boycotted by virtually all countries on the African continent.

By this time Lord Killanin of Ireland, president of the International Olympic Committee, had arrived in the red carpeted box festooned with flowers for the brass. (He was 10 minutes behind the scheduled hour of 9, but the Irish seldom hurry.) With him were Pierre Elliot Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, Robert Bourassa, Premier of Quebec Province, and

Rodger Rousseau, head of Montreal's Olympic Organizing Committee.

Now the march-in began, led by an Indian tribe of modest proportions and brand new costumes in a formation representing an arrowhead. (A total of 500 Indians had been recruited for the evening's performance, 200 of whom were palefaces with feathered headdresses.)

Behind them came the massed flags of participating nations, then more Indians in red, blue, green and black, then six to eight athletes from each country that still had that many on the premises. The athletes marched eight or 10 abreast without regard to nationality. They were dressed casually, mostly in windbreakers and slacks, and many a scenic squaw was among them.

When all had filed in, detachments of visitors alternating with platoons of Indians, Killanin headed for a rostrum just inside the running tracks. At the end of the big oval where the Olympic flame was burning, a couple in native Greek costumes—she had a dirndl and he wore baggy pants—raised the flag

Continued on Page 15, Column 5

Yanks Fall, 5-4, to Red Sox In 9th; 6th Loss in 7 Games

By PARTON KEESE

Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, Aug. 1—"Better early than late," said Dock Ellis.

The Yankees finally agreed they were in a slump today after the Boston Red Sox scored three runs in the ninth inning and squeezed out a 5-4 triumph. It was New York's sixth defeat in its last seven games.

There had been little concern last week when the Yankees lost three straight to Baltimore, mainly because their first-place lead started last week at 14½ games. But here in Fenway Park, after Carl Yastrzemski's sacrifice fly had driven in the winning run to make the Red Sox winners in three of the four contests, the Yankees found their lead cut to 9½ over the Orioles. That's a five-game drop in seven days.

"I wasn't relaxed about our 4½-game lead, and I'm not panicking now that it's 9½," Roy White said calmly over a half-eaten hamburger.

Nonetheless, it was a tough loss for Manager Billy Martin, who remained in the "off-limits" trainer's room and made himself unavailable for any explanation of the Yankees' slump.

Martin had done everything he could today. When the Yankees took the field, they had six players in the lineup who had not started previously in the series. Lou Piniella was in right field; Fran Healy was the catcher, Juan Bernhardt played third, Otto Velez was at first, Fred Stanley was the shortstop and Ellis the starting pitcher.

Of course, many of these changes were called for because Rick Jonk, a left-hander, was starting for the Red Sox. Trumair Munson was the designated hitter, and in the first inning he

stroked his 10th homer of the year into the left-field screen with Mickey Rivers on base, giving the Yankees the lead. They had scored first in the other three encounters.

But after Ellis had easily set down the first nine men he faced, the Red Sox tied the score in the fourth. Rick Burleson led off with single and went to third when Denny Doyle hit a routine fly to right field. But Piniella fell on his back and the ball fell for a double.

"With all the rain we had

today, said Piniella, who had been out of the lineup with a bad hand for more than a week, "my spikes caught in the drainage area out there, and I went."

Cecil Cooper's sacrifice fly and Jim Rice's single brought the runners home for a 2-2 deadlock.

Piniella spent the rest of the game making a halo out of his horns. In the top of the sixth he doubled and scored on Healy's hit. In the

Continued on Page 16, Column 4

Mets Lose Twice To Phils, 7-6, 2-0

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY

The Mets found two ways to lose to the Philadelphia Phillies at Shea Stadium yesterday afternoon—slowly and quickly.

They dropped the first game of a doubleheader to the Phillies, 7-6, in 11 innings after having scrambled back from a deficit created by Greg Luzinski's grand slam homer. The second game disappeared quickly, 2-0, on Mike Schmidt's two-run homer off Nino Espinosa.

The Mets' offense, revived in the first game, subsided in the second against Wayne Twitchell, making his first start of the season.

The debacle, which dropped New York 19½ games behind the division-leading Phillies, came in spite of the presence of 34,413 fans on hand for Banner Day and despite a stadium full of hortatory messages recalling past Met "miracles." So, though it was Banner Day, it was not a banner day.

Joe Frazier, the Mets' Continued on Page 16, Column 5

rookie manager, wandered disconsolately around his office afterward, looking much older than his 53 years. This was the first doubleheader he had lost in the major leagues.

"Boy, these doubleheaders'll drive you up a tree when you lose 'em," the manager observed.

It took 3 hours 7 minutes, 35 players and five dozen baseballs to get the first game over with. By the end, the Mets had no extra hitters left, and the Phillies no extra pitchers except their regular starters.

The game began inauspiciously for the home team. Luzinski led off the second inning with a walk, and Jay Johnson singled to center. Gary Maddox, the next batter, lofted a fly to left that John Milner came in for. The ball sailed over his head and bounced into the Phillies' bullpen for a grounds-rule double, scoring Luzinski.

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Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6
Brand V (Menthol)	11	0.8
Brand V (Filter)	11	0.7
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Carlton Menthol	*2	*0.2
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Mark Lomas, an Injured Jet, Fears for His Career

By GERALD ESKENAZI

The Jets' return from no where may have started in the early hours yesterday. At 31,000 feet over the Midwest, football players can see life plainly. So, as Ed Gallagher hobbled around on the team's charter jet, he said: "Let's face it, we're coming up from the bottom. But, for the first time in a while, we've got a guy we can respect."

The object of respect was Coach Lou Holtz. His team had just bowed, but only 13-12, to the powerful, efficient Cardinals at St. Louis in the preseason opener for the National Football League teams. This rookie coach had been distressed at halftime after five injuries to his club, including Gallagher's, Charley Horne, and told his players: "Nobody get hurt the second half. I know I can't tell you not to get hurt. But don't get hurt. And nobody die."

Lomas Has Surgery

But by then it was too late for Mark Lomas. He was already en route to the airport, where, stretched across three seats, he would wait for the club.

Dr. James Nicholas gave him a painkiller for the torn

ligaments in his right knee, an injury that required surgery yesterday. The injury happened on Lomas's second play in two years. He missed all last season because of a torn Achilles tendon.

"People say that players in the National Football League make so much money," said Lomas. "Hey, I'll show them my X-rays."

He believed that probably would cost him his career. The blow came on the feared "crack-back," a blind-side shot from a Cardinal runner acting as a blocker.

Lomas had just gone in as the right defensive end, culminating months of daily workouts to work his leg back into shape. Soon he was writing on the ground and he turned to his teammates, who were already huddling for the next defensive series and told them:

"Be careful of them. Take care of the guy who did it to me."

There was shutting at all positions for the Jets, notably at quarterback. The starter, Joe Namath, was virtually perfect. He completed eight of 11 passes. One was intercepted, but the Jets had an explanation for that.

The Cards' quarterback, Jim Hart, has small hands. He likes to have a sticky substance on the ball to grip it better.

When Namath's new center, the inexperienced Darrell Austin, put his hands on the ball, it felt strange, but he didn't know how to stop play to get a new ball. So he snapped it to Namath.

The subsequent pass was supposed to be heading for Rich Caster. Instead, it wound up in Cardinal hands, under thrown by a dozen yards.

Namath went on to toss an exquisitely timed 11-yarder to David Knight that tied the score at 7-7 in the second quarter. Then Namath rested.

The Cards had scored on their first drive, behind Hart, who used up six minutes and then was relieved by Bill Donkers and Sam Wyche.

Holtz took responsibility for having told Namath's replacement, J. J. Jones, to throw the ball late in the first half, when a running game would have run out the

clock and insured a tie at halftime. The Cards instead took over and got a 47-yard field goal from Jim Bakken.

Dave Buckley, the third Jet quarterback, and a Holtz favorite (he played for Holtz at North Carolina State), had hardly any success in efforts to move the team with a "veer" attack, in which he had the option to run or pass. "I think like Namath better than the veer," admitted Holtz.

Then Richard Todd, the new quarterback from Alabama, went in.

"He didn't look scared, did he?" Holtz said later. Todd's pass statistics show only three completions in 10 attempts. But he looked in command from the first, and he threw three passes away because his receivers were covered. With his powerful arm he completed a 45-yarder to James Scott, and he ran once for 18 yards.

Lauda Critically Hurt in Prix

ADENAU, West Germany, Aug. 1 (AP)—James Hunt of Britain won the 50th German Grand Prix auto race today after the reigning world driving champion, Niki Lauda of Austria, suffered extensive injuries in a fiery crash at the Nuerburgring course.

Lauda was in critical condition tonight at the Mannheim University Clinic.

The race was interrupted for 90 minutes in the third lap when Lauda's Ferrari 312 T2 lost a rear wheel, swerved into a guard fence about 6 1/2 miles from the grandstand and caught fire.

Lauda, 27 years old, suffered extensive facial burns, a broken collarbone and severely burned lungs and bronchial passages caused by the poisonous fumes of the fire.

Brett Lunger of Wilmington, Del., making his European prize debut, and Harold Ertl of West Germany also were involved in the crash but were uninjured. They helped Arturo Merzario, an Italian driver, pull Lauda from his flaming car.

Following Hunt's McLaren Ford M23 at the finish was Jody Scheckter of South Africa in one of the new six-wheeled Tyrrell-Ford P34's. Hunt's West German teammate, Jochen Mass, in another McLaren, managed to pass the Brabham-Alfa Romeo BT45 of Carlos Pace of Brazil in the 10th of 14 laps to finish third. The winning average speed was 118 miles an hour.

Twin 150s to Foyt
COLLEGE STATION, Tex., Aug. 1 (AP)—A. J. Foyt, amid sweltering heat and humidity, fought off all challengers today to win both the Indy- and stock-car divisions of the Twin 150s at Texas World Speedway.

Driving a Coyote-Ford, Foyt led from start to finish in the Indy-car race. He then drove a 1976 Chevrolet to victory in the United States Auto Club stock-car event.

Foyt, who also took the Texas 500 here in June, had more trouble in the stock race, marred by four yellow flags totaling 21 laps. He

took the lead for good on the 51st lap when he edged ahead of the second-place finisher, Sal Toveia of Addison, Ill., on the fourth turn. Larry Moore of Dayton, Ohio, driving a 1974 Dodge, was third.

With temperatures ranging to 122 degrees on the track, Foyt's Coyote-Ford Indy racer never faltered. But two top challengers, Johnny Parsons Jr. and Al Unser, left when their cars encountered mechanical problems. Wally Dallenbach finished second, and Johnny Rutherford was third. The average winning speed was 172.885 miles an hour.

Bettenhausen Victor

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 1 (AP)—Gary Bettenhausen repaired his damaged car in less than an hour after a crash in practice today and went on to win the 40-lap United States Auto Club sprint-car feature on a half-mile dirt track here. Bettenhausen's car hit a wall in practice and required new axles, king pins and suspension parts.

Petty 500 Victor as Pearson's Tire Fails

By JOHN S. RADOSTA

Special to The New York Times

LONG POND, Pa., Aug. 1

—What started as a 500-mile stock car race abruptly changed today to a 27 1/2-mile sprint among four cars over the triangular course of Pocono International Raceway.

The record books will show that "King Richard" Petty won, but what happened was that David Pearson, the 41-year-old "Silver Fox" of the Grand National stock-car circuit, lost it on the second-to-last lap when his right rear tire came apart.

In this racing world of super-commercialism, victory was all the sweeter because Petty was able to bring it to his leading competitor in the marketing of oil filters. Petty drives a Dodge Charger sponsored by STP, and this

race was sponsored by Puro-lator, which also was the sponsor of Pearson's Mercury.

Paul Cameron, president of Puro-lator, kept saying, as he welcomed Petty into victory lane, "I can't believe it," but he and Mrs. Cameron made a brave show of sportsmanlike goodwill.

When the photographers and Joe Mattioli Jr., son of Pocono's president, urged, "give him a kiss, Mrs. Cameron," she obligingly kissed Richard (nobody in racing ever refers to Richard Petty by his last name) a couple of times.

Petty completed 200 laps on the 2 1/2-mile track in 4 hours 18 minutes 34 seconds for an average speed of 115.874 miles an hour. Buddy Baker finished second in a

Ford and Benny Parsons ran third in his Chevrolet, nosing past Pearson in the last 100 yards. Petty won \$20,640.

The well-oiled organization of Roger Penske, normally perfect in its pit-crew work, provided a keystone kops touch midway through the race. Penske's Driver, Bobby Allison, came in for a tire change. Crewmen jacked up the right side, changed tires and lowered the Mercury.

As the car dropped, Allison assumed the job had been completed. What he did not know was that other crewmen had removed the lugs on the left side for a tire change. Allison's radio was malfunctioning, and no one got a chance to tell him what was happening.

So off he drove for about half a lap with no lugs. When the two left wheels fell off, the car stopped and the wheels rolled ahead into the grass infield.

As stock-car races go, this was not one of the thrillers familiar to the southern speedways. For one thing, there was an epidemic of yellow flags for a total of 42 laps, which slowed the pace.

For another, there was little of the drafting and slingshotting that are standard at tracks where the pace is flat-out, with no slowing for turns. Here the cars have to brake for each of the three turns.

On the 182d lap the engine of David Marcis's Dodge blew on the front straight, spilling oil.

The green flag came out on the 190th lap, and now it was a dash to the checkered flag. Pearson led most of the way, with Petty, Baker and Parsons following in that order. It was on the 199th lap that the tread and plies began separating on Pearson's wheel. He "got sideways" in the third turn and was forced to back off.

THE LEADING FINISHERS
1—Richard Petty, Dodge 200
Laps, 115.874 miles an hour
2—Buddy Baker, Ford 199
3—Benny Parsons, Chevrolet 198
4—David Pearson, Mercury 197
5—Lennie Pard, Chevrolet 196
6—C. C. Gordon, Chevrolet 195
7—Buddy Kristensen, Dodge 194
8—Jackie Friesz, Chevrolet 193
9—Richard Childress, Chevrolet 192
10—Dave Sisco, Chevrolet 191

FRESH IDEA
GIVE TO THE FRESH AIR FUND

Patriots Beat Giants in Overtime, 13-7

Continued From Page 15

ating without both starting quarterbacks, Tom Mullen and Van Hone. They were

ing from minor injuries. addition, Willie Young, a year veteran who was

as starting at quarterback. Mullen, learned

night that his mother had died and he flew to

for the funeral. Young replaced by Miles Ogbly while Dave Simmonsted in Van Hone's spot.

sonka gained 32 yards on carries after playing the first quarter and first series of downs in second period. He also

at one screen pass for yards from Summerville. The Patriots

while, Craig Morton, an injured calf muscle, a first play from him for the Giants this sea-

son, no surprise, Coonka led the handoff and

bulled his way for 8 yards. Last season it seemed the Giants were always second and 8, but one rush does not mean much. After they

made three first downs on their first drive, the Giants stalled at the Patriots' 37 and Dave Jennings punted

out of bounds on the New England 3.

The Patriots, who traded Jim Pincus for a 3-11 season, are regrouping around Steve Grogan. They are not

an explosive offensive team, and the fact that their best penetration in the first half was their own 49 could not be solely attributed to the New York defense.

The Giants, meanwhile, did manage to get to the other side of the field three times in the first half, but the N.F.L. doesn't give points for field goals and twice they didn't come close. George Hunt, last season's place-

kicker, missed with a shod foot from the 47 and Ricky Townsend missed with a bare foot from 53 yards as the half ended.

Summerville had a good first half, completing seven of nine pass attempts, but only for 49 yards. But if the Giants had good statistics de-

clining against the pass in the first half (the Patriots were four for nine, and Charlie Fort and Andy Seifridge each had interceptions for New York), Grogan changed that early in the third period.

He directed the Patriots down to the Giants' 27 after the second-half kickoff where a field-goal attempt from the 44 was partially blocked by Jim Stitenke.

But on the Patriots' second series in the quarter, Grogan took them all the way, 77 yards in nine plays with Sam (Bap) Cunningham, the 224-pound fullback, getting the

touchdown on a 4-yard run. The touchdown seemed to wake up the Giants' offense.

On the first play from scrimmage, Summerville passed to Jim Robinson, a 5-foot-9-inch wide receiver from Georgia Tech, for 33 yards to the New England 34. A few plays later, the Giants had a first

and goal from the 8. Last year, when the Giants got close to the goal-line, something always seemed to happen, usually something bad. This time Summerville couldn't handle the center snap from Ralph Hill, one of Coonka's old teammates from Memphis in the World Football League, and the ball was kicked, pushed and

shoved back to the 20, where Robinson picked it up at full stride and improvised a reverse, which wound up with a 16-yard loss to the 24.

Hunt tried a 42-yard field goal, but although this kick at least had the proper distance, it was wide to the left and the 1976 Giants were still scoreless.

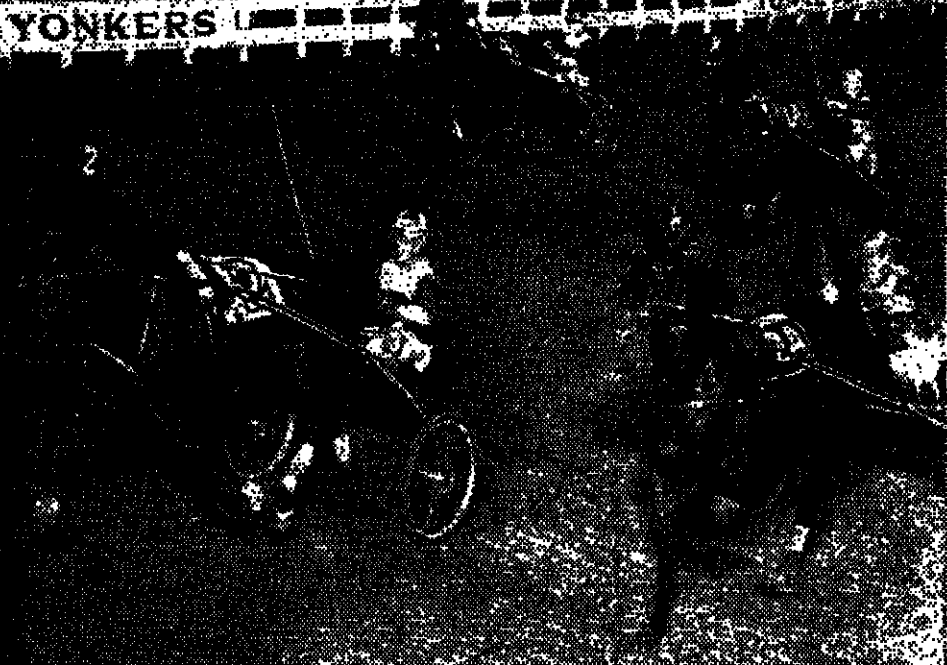
Troy Archer, the Giants' No. 1 draft choice, helped the defense tighten, but after Gordon Bell returned a punt to the 50, Summerville's first pass was intercepted by Dick Conn.

Olympic Gold Medal Winners

Final Medal Standing in Olympics

(Finalists medals awarded in some events)

Gold Silver Bronze Total
1. United States 17 16 13 46
2. Soviet Union 16 16 13 45
3. East Germany 10 10 10 30
4. West Germany 10 10 10 30
5. Poland 8 8 8 24
6. Czechoslovakia 7 7 7 21
7. Japan 6 6 6 18
8. China 5 5 5 15
9. Romania 4 4 4 12
10. Bulgaria 4 4 4 12
11. Hungary 4 4 4 12
12. Cuba 4 4 4 12
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Billy Haughton guiding Steve Lobell (2) to victory at Yonkers on Saturday night

One-Shot Triumph For Allin

Continued From Page 15

On the Pleasant Valley Country Club's 7,119-yard course.

Lee Elder, one stroke behind Mac McLendon, the leader, after three rounds, started to a 74. He finished in a three-way tie for third with Lanny Wadkins and Bob Menne at 279.

Menne earned a share of the tie with a birdie on the last hole, finishing with a 72. Wadkins had a 69.

After 53 holes, there was a tie among Allin, McLendon, Menne and Bob Wynn. Then came Tom Jenkins, Bruce Lietzke and Wadkins a stroke back, followed by Crenshaw and Mark Hayes.

Slowly the field began to fall back. The 31-year-old Allin remained strong, however.

The triumph raised his earnings for the year to \$32,000. It was his fifth on the circuit since 1970.

McLendon, forced to gamble, blew up with a 76 for 281. Al Geiberger, Mike Hill, Bobby Walzel, Rod Curl and John Schlee, all of whom made a run for the lead in the final round, were also at 281.

"I was nervous, kind of shaky out there," said Allin, a decorated Vietnam veteran. "It's been so long since I've won."

Said Crenshaw: "It was a tough day to play, very windy." He earned \$22,800 and increased his total for the year to \$213,000.

Solomon, Fibak Gain Net Final

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1 (AP)—Wojtek Fibak of Poland pulled his game together after early difficulties and defeated Stan Smith, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2, in a semifinal match of the \$125,000 Louisville International Tennis Classic today.

Harold Solomon, seeded fourth, was down one set and was trailing, 3-2 in the second before settling off nine straight games and taking his semifinal match with Dick Stockton, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1. Solomon won 10 of the last 11 games, including six consecutive breaks of Stockton's service.

In doubles, the Australian team of Pat Cramer and Byron Bertram moved into tomorrow's final against Smith and Erik Van Dillen of San Mateo, Calif. Cramer and Bertram defeated Colin Dibley of Australia and Sashi Menon of India, 7-6, 6-2.

Smith and Van Dillen defeated Ross Case and Geoff Masters, both of Australia, 6-4, 6-3.

Key Takes \$56 Title
HOUSTON, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Adrian Pan, top-ranked in tennis, defeated Alex Olmedo, a former Wimbledon champion 7-6, 6-4, today and won the national men's 35 clay-court tennis championship.

Tourney Postponed a Day
NORTH CONWAY, N.H., Aug. 1 (AP)—Jimmy Connors, Manuel Orantes of Spain, and Arthur Ashe will be among 42 players in action tomorrow when a \$100,000 international tennis tournament starts a day late.

The tournament was to begin today but was postponed because of rain.

Spa Opens Today

Special to The New York Times

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 1 — New York racing's annual summer vacation begins tomorrow when the thoroughbred scene shifts to Saratoga. The meeting will run until Aug. 28 with racing Monday through Saturday. The track will be dark on Sunday.

The opening-day feature is the \$38,500 Schuylerville Stakes for 2-year-old fillies. There will be four stakes races during opening week, with 16 scheduled for the meeting. Nervosa, bred in Kentucky and developed in Puerto Rico, (the same route traveled by this year's leading 3-year-old Bold Forbes) is the probable favorite.

The four Saturday features are the highlight of the 24-day meeting. On Saturday is the Whitney Handicap; the Alabama for 3-year-old fillies is the Aug. 14 feature; on Aug. 21 the Travers will be run, and on closing day, Aug. 28, the Hopeful heads the card.

Bold Forbes, who has been held out of competition since his stirring victory in the Belmont Stakes in June, is expected to race the track for the Travers, the oldest stakes race in the United States.

Korean Wins Ring Title on Reversal

PUSAN, South Korea, Aug. 1 (AP)—A South Korean challenger, Yum Dong Kyun, was declared the new champion tonight after a controversial 15-round match here against the defending super-bantamweight champion of the World Boxing Council, Rigoberto Riasco of Panama.

The referee, Larry Rosadilla, an American, whose earlier decision had given victory to the Panamanian, issued a statement about one hour later reversing it. Rosadilla said he had misread his scorecard and wrongfully declared Riasco the winner on a split decision. Riasco's manager, Luis Spada, charged that the referee had made the reversal under pressure from the angry Korean crowd.

The referee said he had actually scored the match 145-143 in favor of Yum. Judge Kim Hyo Gon, a Korean, gave the bout to Yum, 150-143, while Judge Humberto Figueroa, a Panamanian, scored it 147-143 for Riasco.

Today's Entries at Saratoga

Horses listed in order of post positions

Latter designations OTS (Odds) listing

FIRST—\$7,500, cl. 3YO, 6f.

SECOND—\$12,000, cl. 3YO, 7f (chute).

THIRD—\$12,000, cl. 3YO and up, 11m.

FOURTH—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

FIFTH—\$12,000, allow. 3YO and up, 6f.

SIXTH—\$4,500, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

SEVENTH—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

EIGHTH—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

NINTH—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

TENTH—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

ELEVENTH—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

TWELFTH—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

THIRTEENTH—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

FOURTEENTH—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

FIFTEENTH—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

SIXTEENTH—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

SEVENTEENTH—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

EIGHTEENTH—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

NINETEENTH—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

TWENTIETH—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

TWENTY-FIRST—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

TWENTY-SECOND—\$2,000, pac. cl. 2YO, 56f.

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HUNDRED-FIFTH

Books of The Times

The Roots of Teen-Age Violence

By SELWYN RAAB

THE DEADLY INNOCENTS, By Muriel Gardiner. 190 pages. Basic Books. \$8.95.

Peter used a hammer to murder his mother, who had pestered him, and two half-sisters who had adored him. Tom fatally shot his uncle, who had provided him with the only home he ever had. Rose prepared dinner for her younger brother, put him to bed, and then killed him while he slept.

All of these killers were teen-agers with seemingly non-violent personalities who suddenly committed unspeakable crimes. The stories of these three and seven similar teen-age murderers are the foundation of "The Deadly Innocents" by Muriel Gardiner, a psychoanalyst who specializes in treating disturbed children. Her homicide case histories, while perhaps untypical of the kinds of predatory street crimes increasingly committed by youngsters, nevertheless provide unusual insights into the larger problem of teen-age violence and what can trigger it.

Miss Gardiner has blended 10 portraits of adolescent mayhem into one broad canvas illustrating some of the basic motives and frightful circumstances that can transform an angelic-looking adolescent into an unremorseful killer. Most of the young people in Miss Gardiner's studies murdered for reasons other than material gain, and she classifies their acts as "crimes of passion"—similar to impulsive adult murderers provoked by family quarrels or romantic despair.

Irrationality of Justice System

The youngsters in "The Deadly Innocents" came from a melting pot variety of racial, social and economic backgrounds, but almost all were linked by two strong threads: Each was deprived of normal parental affection and each was subjected to enormous emotional pressures from parents or relatives. "The home and family relationships of these 10 youngsters are bleak indeed," Miss Gardiner notes. "Only one experienced love from both his parents along with continuity in an intact home. By the time they were approaching adolescence, the bases of their characters and of their future relationships had been laid. Most of them felt hatred and bitterness against one or both parents or step-parents, several also against an uncle, aunt or sibling. Few, in their childhood, had anyone with whom they could identify or whom they could love."

All of this may sound like the melodramatic theme of a sordid television soap opera, but Miss Gardiner has avoided producing a softened apology for hard-luck youngsters. Instead, by fleshing out the backgrounds of each case, she presents incisive profiles of the unpremeditated, almost accidental, nature of these homicides. The aftermaths in prisons or in

juvenile institutions also provide vivid glimpses of the near-hopelessness and irrationality of the rehabilitation and parole systems. In a poignant comment on Peter's postconviction situation, Miss Gardiner remarks:

"When an inmate leaves the prison, the authorities expect him to break with the friends he has made there, since every inmate or former inmate is automatically considered 'an undesirable character' with whom the parole is not supposed to associate. In spite of this, while he is still in the prison, his adjustment is judged largely by his 'sociability,' his taking part in communal activities. The prison authorities not only frown upon but seem actually afraid of the inmate who chooses a more solitary existence, prefers to work in his cell, does not care to watch TV with the crowd, 'Big joke.' Peter, among others, has said to me, 'They think that socializing in prison will help you adjust on the street. That's the last thing it will do!'"

Searching for Adventure

While most criminologists can easily explain how alum conditions and broken homes lead to crime, there is still no conclusive answer to another problem: What motivates middle-class or affluent youngsters to commit senseless crimes? From my own unscientific contacts with prison inmates and former offenders, Miss Gardiner's theory about one current cause makes a great deal of sense. She says children in our society "have little opportunity for adventure, except vicariously, through watching television, something eminently unsatisfying. It merely whets, in a sometimes disastrous way, a normal appetite for adventure, satisfied often in former days through the dangers of exploration or the vicissitudes of a frontier life. Where is the teen-age boy or girl to find adventure outside of crime?"

The steady, nationwide increase in crime has gradually shifted public opinion, as well as the prevailing sentiments of the academic criminologists, from reliance on lenient sentencing policies and rehabilitation programs toward the imposing of longer prison terms under stricter penal conditions, even for teen-agers.

Miss Gardiner's book, a subtle yet compassionate plea for less harshness in treating young criminals, is certain to rankle among those experts who believe legal codding is responsible for the recent outburst in crime by teen-age offenders. The Gardiner profiles, however, provide disquieting evidence of the apparent ineffectiveness in relying upon more punishment as a deterrent to crime by the young. But, more important, these biographies show how easy it is to drive the young into committing the most terrible deeds by the intentional or unintentional cruelty of their elders.

Tracie B. Felker Bride of Charles C. Taliaferro Jr.

Tracie Brooks Felker, daughter of Dr. Fort Felker Jr., and Marcia Felker of Kaneohe, Hawaii, was married yesterday afternoon to Charles Champe Taliaferro Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro of Hobe Sound, Fla.,

and Locust Valley, L.I. The Rev. Bert Hatch, an Episcopal priest, performed the ceremony, which was written by the couple, at the home of the bride's father and stepmother on Dug Gap Mountain in Dalton, Ga.

The bride attended Emory University and is a student at Goddard College in Ver-

mont. Her father is a surgeon and president of the General Aircraft Company in Dalton. Mr. Taliaferro, a graduate of Goddard, is doing graduate work at the University of Rhode Island.

His father, who is retired from Pan-American World Airways, is a former air-mail pilot with Pitcairn Aviation.

Judy Hirschberg Becomes a Bride

Judy Hirschberg, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Erich Hirschberg of Valley Stream and Southampton, L. I., was married at noon yesterday to Timothy Atwood, son of Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Atwood of Shrewsbury, Mass.

Judge Edward W. Hulst of the East Hampton (L. I.) Town Justice Court, performed the ceremony at the Montauk (L. I.) Yacht Club and Inn.

The bride, a 1974 graduate of Wesleyan University, received a Master of Arts in teaching from Northwestern University. She will begin teaching next month at the

Greens Farms (Conn.) Academy.

Her father is a professor of biochemistry and associate dean for research at the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey at Newark. Her mother, Ruth Hirschberg, is a senior medical social worker at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center.

Mr. Atwood, who was graduated in 1972 from Wesleyan, holds a law degree from the University of Chicago. He is with Marsh, Day & Calhoun, a Bridgeport, Conn., law firm. His father is a dentist in Shrewsbury.

John Fey Marries Mary C. Mach

Mary Callimanolopoulos Mach, a registered representative with the investment banking firm of Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook, Inc., was married yesterday afternoon to John Theodore Fey, chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pericles Gregory Callimanolopoulos of Greenwich, Conn., by the Rev. George Poulos of Stamford, Conn.

The bride was graduated from Greenwich Academy and magna cum laude from

Wheaton College, Norton, Mass. Her father, president of Hellenic Lines Ltd., has been appointed an adviser on shipping to the Greek delegation to the United Nations.

Mr. Fey, son of Mrs. Raymond Burnell Fey of West Hartford, Conn., and the late Mr. Fey, is a former president of the Universities of Vermont and Wyoming and the National Life Insurance Company and has served as a member of the Maryland Legislature. He served as a colonel in the Marine Corps. His previous marriage ended in divorce, as did the bride's.

Irit Spierer Wed to Jonathan Greenberg

Irit Spierer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wolf Spierer of Yonkers, was married there yesterday afternoon to Jonathan Greenberg, who expects to receive medical and law degrees from Columbia Uni-

versity's College of Physicians and Surgeons and its Law School next May. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Greenberg of Somerset, Mass. Rabbi David B. Syme performed the ceremony in

Temple Emanuel in Yonkers.

The bride, whose father is a retired construction engineer, received her bachelor's degree cum laude from Barnard College and has a master's degree in speech pathology from Columbia's Teachers College. The bridegroom is a Columbia College graduate, where he was managing editor of the Human Rights Law Review. His father is president of Avanti Knitting Mills in Fall River, Mass.

Martha Brown Bride Of Paul W. Rosenblum

Martha Mary Brown and Paul W. Rosenblum, graduates of Boston University, were married yesterday at the Metropolitan Country Club in White Plains, where Rabbi Paul R. Feinberg performed the ceremony.

The bride, who is working for a master's degree in business administration at George Washington University, is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Earl Benedict Brown of Scarsdale, N.Y. Her father is chief of allergy at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York.

The bridegroom, son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Rosenblum of Louisville, Ky., practices law in LaGrange, Ky. He has a degree also from the Louisville School of Law. His father is a retired president of the Enro Shirt Company.

Helen Moed Has Nuptials

Helen McWilliams Moed, a former researcher and producer for CBS News in New York, was married yesterday to Lawrence Kennedy Pomeroy, Midwest producer for the CBS Morning News in Chicago.

The ceremony was performed in the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Benjamin Moed of Scarsdale, N.Y., by Judge Isaac Rubin of the Westchester County Court in White Plains.

The bride, daughter also of the late Mr. Moed, was graduated from Chatham College. Her father was president of Mott Haven Truck Parts and the Chedward Realty Corporation in New York.

Mr. Pomeroy's parents are Mrs. Moira Kennedy Pomeroy of Towson, Md., and Lawrence Pomeroy of Block Island, R.I., a former New York lawyer. The bridegroom was graduated from Wesleyan University. His previous marriage ended in divorce.

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The Uncommon Heritage

Representatives of more than 150 nations will assemble at the United Nations headquarters here this week to resume negotiations on a new body of international law to regulate the uses of that 70 percent of the earth's surface that is covered by water—a vast, still largely virgin territory which the United Nations once declared to be the "common heritage" of mankind.

What is at stake, in fact, is a most uncommon heritage, encompassing trillions of dollars worth of living and mineral resources that were mostly undreamed-of when existing sea law was formulated. Although it cannot be the final step in the long and tedious process of negotiation that began at Caracas two years ago, this renewed session of the Law of the Sea conference will probably determine whether there will be a new regime of reason and law to control the exploitation and other uses of the seas. If not, the world faces what Lord Richie Calder has predicted could become "the biggest smash and grab since the European powers . . . carved up black Africa."

Despite significant progress at Geneva last year and here in New York last spring, the prospects for success remain highly uncertain. General agreement has been reached on perhaps 80 percent of some 400-odd treaty articles, a remarkable achievement considering the complexity of the issues and the diversity of interests among participants. But major questions remain unresolved.

Perhaps the most serious obstacle to progress at the current session is an apparently widely held belief among developing nations that by stalling until after the United States elections in November, they can get a better deal from a new Administration in Washington. That is a naive and potentially disastrous hope.

Americans remain sharply divided on some Law of the Sea issues, but not along partisan lines. It is most unlikely that there would be any major change in sea

law policy with a change in Administration, and even if there were it would probably come too late to be meaningful. If the current session does not substantially complete work on a comprehensive treaty, the United States Congress is almost certain to move ahead with legislation to support deep-sea mining by American firms, as it has already moved to claim a 200-mile limit for fisheries, beginning next March. Once these unilateral moves are set in motion by the world's leading maritime power, it may become impossible to stem the tide of national claims over the "common heritage."

Other major perils to the conference arise from the threat of ideologies of both left and right to undo progress achieved last time and the demand of landlocked states for access to the 200-mile economic zone.

Although the landlocked and "geographically disadvantaged" states—a potentially blocking third of more than 50 nations—may have overstated their case, they do have a point in protesting that most of the meaningful "common heritage" has been swallowed up by the coastal states in the new economic zone, as currently defined. Their objections perhaps could be met by reviving an old United States proposal for a trusteeship area within the 200-mile zone from which there would be some sharing of revenues with the international community.

The key to the success or failure of the conference may well lie with the role played by the United States delegation, a large and knowledgeable team that has sometimes been plagued by internal divisions and a lack of firm, coherent support from Washington.

Calling the conference "the most significant in diplomatic history," Secretary of State Kissinger last spring pledged his personal participation during the current session. It is important that he fulfill that promise with full backing of the President. This is a negotiation that will test all of the Secretary's diplomatic skill.

Kill That Dam!

Theoretically the Tocks Island Dam has been dead for a year. Congress has yet to bury it, and the project's interment is proving almost as controversial as its life.

It is now 14 years since Congress authorized the dam and reservoir on the Delaware River and 11 years since it authorized creation of a 60,000-acre National Recreation Area to go with them. Two years ago, impressed at last by the environmental challenges of more than a decade, Congress ordered an impartial and comprehensive analysis of the project. The findings were extremely negative. The study was so persuasive that the Governors of the four Delaware River states recommended that no further funds be appropriated. The Army Corps of Engineers, which had nursed the Tocks enterprise from its inception, went even further, recommending that Congress de-authorize the dam altogether, so that alternatives for meeting the power and water needs of the region could be considered.

The failure of Congress to take that good advice, is proving harmful to the entire Delaware River basin, to the chances for creating a sound recreation area and, not least, to property owners who are paralyzed by the prolonged indecision on Capitol Hill. Senator Case of New Jersey not long ago introduced legislation to "bring to an end this anomalous situation." His bill, co-sponsored by six of the seven other Senators from the affected states, would cancel the dam and reservoir project once and for all and transfer all lands already acquired for the project to the Department of the Interior, to be administered as part of the proposed Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

The legislation would serve two excellent purposes. It would firmly discourage those who still hope to see the ill-conceived dam project return from limbo and it would relieve the undeserved hardship of many landowners in the area who have been unable either to sell or to buy because of the cloud over the future of the region and the fate of their properties.

Fourteen years and \$60 million have gone into the Tocks Island failure. It is time now to end the agonizing uncertainties, to assure an outstandingly lovely region of a well-planned recreation area and to allow its people to adjust to a predictable future.

Realty Tax 'Lottery'

A court decision that could compel Nassau County to pay up to \$120 million in refunds to commercial property owners who have been overtaxed should help persuade local officials throughout the state that property tax reform is an action they no longer can afford to put off.

The kind of assessment inequities between classes of properties, and within classes, that led to the Nassau decision is notoriously widespread in New York. This is true especially in New York City, whose realty rolls, according to a recent state study, "reflect the nearly total breakdown of equitable assessment." The status quo of residential assessments in most municipalities does not differ significantly in accuracy from what might be offered by lottery.

Where such slipshod and inequitable administration of a major tax is permitted to prevail, aggrieved property owners are bound to turn to the courts for relief. The only wonder is that New York communities have not been inundated with more tax suits, especially since state law declares explicitly that all properties shall be assessed at 100 percent of true market value.

It should not require court intervention, however, to convince New Yorkers that something must be done to

correct property tax abuses. A survey of recent real estate transactions found that two-family houses, on the average, sold for four times the assessed valuation while commercial property on the average sold for only one and a half times assessed valuation.

This city and many other communities throughout the state have enough trouble on their hands without asking for more by failing to straighten out the assessment mess.

The Dying Flame

The Olympic flame that flickered out last night in Montreal carried with it some stirring moments of individual achievement, and some thoroughly distasteful displays of political chauvinism, money-grubbing hucksterism and misplaced expenditures of energy and ideals. How much longer will it take a youthful generation of athletes the world over to recognize how crassly they are being exploited by persons and organizations paying allegiance to less than noble goals?

The previous Olympiad, in Munich in 1972, was marked by terror and tragedy, the slaughter of Israeli athletes by sensation-seeking Palestinian killers. Fortunately the 1976 Olympics were preserved from any such outrages; nevertheless, the Olympics of Montreal were seriously marred.

There was the political opportunism of the host government, enforcing its own standards of political acceptability for the participants, in defiance of the International Olympic Committee. There was the boycott by 29 third-world nations to make an irrelevant political point—regardless of the cost to their own athletes who had trained over long years for the distinctions that were then ruled out of their reach.

A few singular memories remain of an Olympic ideal to which a watching world still tries to cling. Arnie Robinson of San Diego finally earned his gold medal in the long jump—27 feet 4 3/4 inches—after three solid years of grueling preparation while his enthusiastic wife held down two jobs to pay the bills.

The 14-year-old gymnast, Nadia Comaneci of Rumania, gave a display of perfection that will not be forgotten by any who saw it. But Klaus Dibiasi, the Italian platform diver, struck a blow for experience; at the ripe old age of 28, he won his third gold medal in consecutive Olympics.

Three Soviet and East European athletes defected during the Montreal games. One Russian fencer was caught cheating. As the East German women mowed track and swimming opponents down with such brutal efficiency, suspicions arose that they had used potentially dangerous body-developing drugs.

Political leaders of the German Democratic Republic, and other nations as well, have obviously developed sports programs as instruments of national policy designed to draw favorable attention to their country's political systems. In a word, the Olympics are in such a nationalistic mess that even the world's best young athletes can no longer cover up the stench.

As we have previously proposed, a complete overhaul of the Olympics is needed, if that institution is to justify survival. The trappings of nationalist fervor should be dismantled. Eligibility should be broadened beyond archaic notions of amateurism. Most of the team events should be played out elsewhere; the Olympics should be the meeting of individuals, competing on their own achievements.

It is not encouraging when the International Olympic Committee is so stuffy as to bar one of the world's best sprinters, James Gilkes of Guyana, who asked to compete under the Olympic flag when his own government joined the third-world boycott. Unless basic sense and flexibility can be found somewhere in the Olympic organization, the games might as well be abandoned. The experience of Montreal was to demean the world's great athletes, forcing them to perform as pawns in a pageant of ultra-nationalism.

Rhodesia: Toward a Settlement Bank

To the Editor:

In an article published in the Rhodesia Herald, following his recent visit to Salisbury, the British Member of Parliament Eddon Griffiths correctly diagnoses a *sine qua non* of any proposed settlement to be the need to convince whites that their property will not be expropriated. Incorrectly, however, in my opinion, he suggests that compensation could not automatically be guaranteed.

If one accepts the present "European" population of Rhodesia to be 276,000, this probably includes fewer than 100,000 heads of families, few of whom wish to emigrate and whose continued residence here is vital to the continued prosperity of the country.

I suggest that such prosperity, and a peaceful settlement of the exacerbating political problems of Southern Africa, should now be the subject of a new initiative by not only the British Government but also those of the U.S. and South Africa. The present obdurate attitude to reform would be capable of change were those Governments to sponsor jointly, as an aspect of settlement, a Rhodesian Settlement Bank, which would guarantee on an "open-ended" basis:

• That the capitalized value of the balance of all pension commitments were capable of purchase by the bank in return for an irrevocable guarantee to meet such commitments either in Rhodesia or, at any time in the future

at the wish of the pensioner, outside Rhodesia.

• That capital assets such as farm lands were capable of purchase by the bank, at a fair market price, against payment, again either in Rhodesia or an external currency.

• That, against deposit of the relevant scrip, dividends on Rhodesian stocks and shares of Rhodesian emigrants would be guaranteed for remission to an external bank of the emigrant's choice.

The cost to the Settlement Bank of such an exercise should be limited to the costs of its operation since its payments overseas would be offset by its acquisition of Rhodesian assets.

The enormous strategic importance of southern Africa must not be overlooked at a time when the cold war is visibly heating up. The east-west sea route, around which the major oil tankers navigate, carries Middle East oil to Europe. The mineral wealth of the subcontinent is enormous: gold, platinum and other minerals essential to the West. Chrome has no known substitute in the production of stainless steel, and of the total known world resources of chromium, 67 percent is found in Rhodesia.

Rather than encouraging a mass exodus, the "open-ended" nature of the proposed bank guarantees would stabilize our present situation and bring an end to our present problems.

J. H. A. DESMOND
Salisbury, Rhodesia, July 20, 1976

Deductible 'Propaganda'

To the Editor:

The propaganda campaign being mounted by international oil companies is seductive by virtue of its sheer volume. We are reminded of the tremendous need for new petroleum sources if this country is going to stay even, not to mention becoming self-sufficient. The need is certainly real. Whether the oil industry is honestly trying to fill it, is open to serious question.

If Mobil, for example, truly intends to spend billions searching for oil, why has the company just bought Marcor? Does Atlantic Richfield really expect Anaconda to increase its petroleum reserves? And why should all that barrage of expensive advertising, telling us what good neighbors drilling platforms are to marine life, be tax deductible?

I propose that we accept the industry's argument at face value. Money spent in hunting for energy should be treated as a proper business expense. Everything else ought to be disallowed. As a prod, federally financed research and exploration might prove both useful and inexpensive in the long



Robert Yarnall Reddy

run. After all, the Manhattan Project worked out and the T.V.A. has kept a number of private utilities reasonably honest.

My point is that government doesn't have to be inefficient. And don't the oil giants sound just a bit smug with all their self-serving rhetoric?

TOWNSEND BROWN 2d
New York, July 23, 1976

What Dylan Said

To the Editor:

Jimmy Carter claimed to be using Bob Dylan's language in his acceptance speech when referring to an America "busy being born, not busy dying." To set the historical record straight, this is just the opposite of what Dylan said in "It's All Right Ma (I'm Only Bleeding)" when he told us "there is no sense in trying . . . he's not busy being born, he's busy dying."

That song was aptly used in the final scene of the movie "Easy Rider," when two young men searching for America found it at the end of a shotgun barrel.

I hope it is the Carter version which will prevail.

ALAN C. ROTHFELD
New York, July 20, 1976

U.S. vs. Education

To the Editor:

I have just completed a six-week visit of four European countries (Switzerland, Germany, France and England), and I am impressed by the absence in their newspapers of any plans to destroy their universities—in particular, no firings of tenured faculty, no wholesale dismissals of "the brightest and the best" and no giant increases in tuitions aimed at lowering student enrollments.

In fact, on the world scene, if you can call it that, only in U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. does one encounter public officials cheerfully firing tenured faculty with years of training and experience going down the drain of political expediency (of course, in the U.S.A. there will be court cases testing the legality of such contract breaches). In the U.S.S.R. they fire people who are dissidents and/or Jews, whereas in the U.S.A. the heresy is that universities do not show a profit, or their profit does not show.

Or is it? Recall the dissident students and faculty of the Vietnam War

days. Remember those "effete intellectual snobs"? Remember the punishment by the Nixon Administration? (Decreased Federal support for universities, labs, abandonment of the position of science adviser, abandoned programs of national fellowships and scholarships, phasing out of space exploration, etc.)

And now, when billions are being passed by Congress for jobs for the unemployed "labor," there is no one cent for the unemployed and/or fired teachers or for the student victims of the tuition holdups.

It appears that when President Ford pardoned Nixon he also pardoned his anti-intellectual, anti-student, anti-university policies. Not that Nixon invented the genre, but Richard Hofstadter's book "Anti-Intellectualism in the U.S." needs extensive revision to cover the Nixon-Agnew capers, and the country needs a lot of reminders to put to right the damage to education their mindless vindictiveness wrought.

CARL FAITH
Princeton, N.J., July 24, 1976

War and the Democrats

To the Editor:

Former U.S. Senator Joseph S. Clark, in extolling the "virtues" of his political party (letter July 26), concludes with characteristic campaign rhetoric, in defiance of truth and history: "The Democratic Party is for peace and international understanding, not for an international military crusade." Sadly, the war score in my lifetime is Democrats 4 and Republicans 0, as the so-called advocates for peace led us into two World Wars (from the first of which I continue to bear battle scars), the Korean "police action" and the Vietnam tragedy, all with terrible American casualties. So let us keep the record straight!

HENRY H. SHEPARD
Manhasset, L. I., July 26, 1976

Of Carter's Pol

To the Editor:

William Safire's capacity for vituperation has rarely been demonstrated, as in his column (July 22) of *Playboy*, the pollster retained by Jimmy Carter. He alleges (a) that Safire bought his way "into the campaign" by having Mr. Carter do an opinion poll, (b) that Safire's motive in his column was to "blacken" the Arab government, and (c) that Safire's column was "a simple" because he had no other source of information.

None of this makes sense, as (a) the prospect of Mr. Carter's nomination was widely known at the time, (b) Saudi Arabia is Mr. Carter's ally, and (c) the New Hampshire primary, independent businessmen, generating business, merely they already have hands on (especially reproached by Safire), and (c) private pollsters typically have clients of various interests (not unlike professional firms, who also have a presumption of integrity is undermined by the knowledge differences).

It is no more a conflict of interest for the private polling firm by Mr. Carter to conduct another client which happens to be a foreign government, for the law firm retained by Mittie to Elect President represent another client who pined to be a foreign government if Mr. Safire wishes to alleging Mr. Carter's guilt by action with a polling firm who does \$30,000 of business Saudi Arabian Government, better include in his account Ford Administration, which a lions of dollars in weapons directly with that same and governments.

Mr. Safire has labored to make something out of nothing. His righteous indignation imaginary indiscretions of Jimmy contrasts ironically with remembered upbraiding for a putably corrupt Nixon team. Mr. Carter is a progressive Democrat. Partisan fire tempts fatuous.

JACK
Washington, July

Hospital Workers'

To the Editor:

Margaret Mead has put a creative mind to what clearly is a problem in our society: the treatment of low-wage in hospitals and other institutions (letter July 19). However, a time hospital pharmacist and ent secretary-treasurer of which represents the largest organized hospital employees object to her solution.

She seems to be saying that tracing out of maintenance similar work in hospitals with the maintenance workers' ability to advance within the company, which would in substructure within the hospital organization. Actually, the subing of maintenance and staff does exist in some places—in fact, in some European hospitals, this subcontracting results in advantages to the workers, often transients and also from job to job as dictated profit-directed operations of it tenancy company. There is no room for upward mobility over, and most important, job and security within the hospital are lost.

Hospital workers need decent and job stability plus opportunity on-the-job and off-the-job of which can lead to advancement middle-aged, nonliteracy, woman referred to by Dr. Mead doesn't expect to advance to the position of nurse or doctor. However possibility of some advancement should be offered to her. Neither age nor her illiteracy determine ability, intelligence or devotion to job and, like other hospital workers, she deserves an opportunity to advancement along with decent fringes and working conditions.

ANTHONY G. WELLS
Service Employees Intl.
Washington, July 20

Non-National Olympics

To the Editor:

At last, in print, a real state about the Olympic disgrace (C July 21). But Bill Bradley didn't far enough.

To abolish all nationalism, parade under national flags should be changed to an opening parade of sports. A distinctive flag could be designed for each country behind which all athletes compete in that sport could march in with distinction of nationality. Similarly, the sport banner should be raised over the winners and suitable piece of music other than national anthems could be played. It is already an Olympic flag and Olympic hymn. Why not music each sport?

I agree totally with Bill Bradley if the time has come to either remove all possible nationalistic taint from Olympics or else to abolish them. I have long ceased to fulfill the purpose of the founder, especially after 1945.

FLORENCE S. DE SA
Bayside, N. Y., July 21, 1976
An editorial on this subject appeared today.

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by Anthony Lewis

HOME ABROAD

right answer, therefore, is to assess the Soviet Union to keep these. It eagerly sought the Helms, and in the end it had a modest price for agreement: a declaration that those words about rights, the West, meaning both als and governments, should ery opportunity to remain the of the Soviet Union's failure to meet standards of human de Europeans, perhaps because e closer, sometimes seem to and that better than Americans. tory of Meita Lekina was told uly Mennikov and other musi- a letter to The Times of Lon- July 4, other artistic and figures led a rally in Trafalgar to protest the continued inent of Vladimir Bukovsky, the nan who disclosed the Soviet misuse of psychiatry and has most of the last 13 years in and mental hospitals. In Et- is not so easy to forget a or a Bukovsky.

By Grace Marmor Spruch and Larry Spruch

We have put together a test, therefore, primarily on physics and astronomy, for an educated layman in an atomic, technological age. Some of the questions require having had a course in science somewhere along the line. Many can be answered simply from having read the press.

1. The ratio of the kilometer to the mile is roughly (A) 1 to 10 (B) 5 to 8 (C) 8 to 5 (D) 2 to 1.
2. Water freezes at (A) zero degrees Fahrenheit (B) 32 degrees Fahrenheit (C) 100 degrees Celsius (D) absolute zero.
3. A lunar eclipse can occur only when (A) the Earth is between the sun and the moon (B) the moon is between the Earth and the sun (C) the sun is between the moon and the Earth (D) there is a new moon.
4. The conservation-of-energy principle refers to the fact that (A) it is essential not to waste natural gas and oil, for these are limited in supply (B) solar heating makes use of the sun's energy, which would otherwise be wasted (C) energy can be neither created nor destroyed (D) nuclear power plants recycle spent fuel.
5. The splitting of an atomic nucleus into two large fragments and several smaller ones is known as (A) fission (B) alpha decay (C) fission (D) thermionic energy.



6. Atoms are believed to be composed of (A) protons, neutrons and electrons (B) protons and electrons (C) positrons, neutrinos and electrons (D) protons and antiprotions.
7. The period of revolution of the moon about the Earth is approximately (A) one hour (B) one day (C) one month (D) one year.
8. Identify the nonastronomical objects: (A) white giants and red dwarfs (B) white dwarfs and black holes (C) quasars and supergigars (D) neutron stars and galaxies.
9. An outstanding Soviet dissident who is a physicist is (A) Rostropovitch (B) Sakharov (C) Mendelseev (D) Baryshnikov.
10. The Pythagorean Theorem states that (A) in any triangle the square of the longest side equals the sum of the squares of the other sides (B) in any triangle the square of the longest side equals the square of the sum of the other sides (C) in a right triangle the square of the hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares of the other sides (D) in an isosceles triangle the third side equals the sum of the two equal sides.
11. One type of radioactivity involves (A) gamma rays (B) sunspots (C) pulsars (D) magnetic fields.
12. Thirteen billion years corresponds most closely to the presumed (A) age of the universe (B) age of the Earth (C) time since the dinosaurs were on Earth (D) time man has been on Earth.



By Russell W. Peterson

Here's why I changed my mind.
In Howrah, India, a city across the
Hooghly River from Calcutta, Dr. Biral
Mullick conducted a family-planning
project from 1968 to 1972 in the large

'Never did anyone respond by saying that he or she needed more children to provide security in their old age, or labor for the farm, or proof of their virility.'

On Bali, in Indonesia, I found family planning well advanced in a number of banjars; a banjar is the smallest unit of government, with anywhere from a few hundred to a thousand people.

Of the 3,600 banjars on Bali, 1,200 have organized family-planning programs, and about 36 percent of the women of childbearing age are practicing some kind of contraception; the great majority use intrauterine devices. Each banjar maintains a chart showing each home in the village, coded to depict what kind of contraception the

We must, however, recognize that educating poor people to the desirability of limiting family size, and providing them with the services to make such limitation possible, can work in the absence of socioeconomic development. While such programs are not perfect, they are the best tools at hand and should be put to work now.

In limiting population growth, the world's poor will take a most important step toward the highly important goal of improving their socioeconomic status.

Russell W. Peterson is chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

30. The "Red Planet" is (A) Saturn (B) Venus (C) Sputnik (D) Mars.



31. The ancient Greek scientist one associates with an atomic theory is (A) Archimedes (B) Pythagoras (C) Eureka (D) Democritus.
32. A half-life is (A) a molecule that cannot be classed as definitely organic or definitely inorganic (B) half the average life expectancy of a group of people (C) the time for half a given amount of radioactive material to decay (D) the radiation dose that will be lethal to half the subjects in an experiment.
33. Give the proper order of the names Archimedes, Copernicus, Einstein and Galileo so that they correspond to these statements:
- The first to view the moons of Jupiter through a telescope.
 - Showed the equivalence of mass and energy.
 - Stated that a floating body displaces a volume of water the weight of which equals the weight of the body.
 - Stated that the sun, rather than the Earth, is at the center of the solar system.
- (A) Archimedes, Einstein, Galileo, Copernicus
(B) Copernicus, Einstein, Archimedes, Galileo
(C) Copernicus, Archimedes, Galileo, Einstein
(D) Galileo, Einstein, Archimedes, Copernicus.
34. A topic not likely to arise in SALT talks is (A) NaCl (B) ICRM (C) MTRV (D) IL-235

Answers	
9. B	17. D
8. A	16. B
7. C	15. D
6. A	14. D
5. C	13. D
4. C	12. A
3. A	11. A
2. B	10. C
1. B	9. C
34. A	25. B
33. D	24. D
32. C	23. A
31. D	22. C
30. D	21. C
29. B	20. B
28. C	19. D
27. D	18. C
26. B	

Grace Marmor Spruch is professor of physics at the Newark campus of Rutgers University, and Larry Spruch is professor of physics at New York University. They collaborated on the book "The Ubiquitous Atom."

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
New York's First Bank-Founded 1784

New York's First Bank • Founded 1784

I am Alexander Hamilton.
My bank is The Bank of New York;
which I founded in 1784. Before there
was a United States dollar.
Five years later, my bank made the
first loan to the United States.
My bank has been through eight wars
and peace. Six major panics, ten

economic depressions, six recessions. And prosperity. My bank today is a \$4.9-billion bank with more than 150 offices in New York and overseas. Should my bank be your bank? The Bank of New York. **The bank that manages money.**

MY BANK'S BEEN THROUGH A LOT

Federal Effort on Car Safety Is Turning to Controversial Plan to Require 'Passive Restraints' Like Air Bags

By ROBERT REINHOLD
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Ten years after the landmark Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, signs are growing that the Federal Government is retreating from its aggressive role in making cars safer.

All the complex forces for and against new safety features are now converging on a proposal that would require "passive restraints," such as bags that inflate to cushion occupants in a crash, in new cars to give automatic protection to the millions who daily risk death by not buckling their seat belts.

This Tuesday, Transportation Secretary William T. Coleman Jr. will hold a final hearing before making the oft-delayed decision. However he decides, his action is likely to become a major watershed in the long, bitter debate over automobile safety.

While research continues on better brakes and other improvements, the major focus is on passive restraints because safety experts agree they are the only design change likely to have a major impact on the death and injury toll. The Department of Transportation is empowered under law to order design changes to protect the public against "unreasonable risk" in accidents.

Drive Is Blunted
The drive for new regulations has been blunted for many reasons. National concern over fuel efficiency, unemployment, the apparent resentment against government intrusion into personal lives and the refusal of people to spend money on safety have all combined to embolden the foes of government regulation.

In deciding whether to order passive restraints, which many say are essential to a major reduction in highway deaths and injury, Mr. Coleman says he must balance the possible saving of nearly 10,000 lives a year against a cost of at least \$1 billion a year to the consumer and the principle of freedom of personal choice.

Despite the debate, the seat belts and other safety standards imposed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration over the last decade have worked. Along with the reduced speed limit, they have cut the national fatality rate from 5.7 deaths per 100 million miles driven in 1966 to only 3.3 in 1975. The General Accounting Office last week credited the standards with having saved 28,230 lives between 1966 and 1974.

100 Deaths a Day
Still, about 30,000 people are killed every year, nearly 100 a day, and 2 million or so are injured. It is believed that universal seat-belt use could cut death by half or more, but only one American in five will fasten them.

The air bag, the chief passive device, has become a symbol of the long-simmering safety debate. It has provoked intense resistance because it costs much more than most previous innovations—estimates range from \$100 to \$350 a car—and because a number of nagging questions have bobbed to the surface.

How far should society go to protect those who will not protect themselves? Why should the prudent pay to protect the careless? What is the appropriate Federal role in safety? How much weight should be given to public convenience and choice? How much is a life worth?

To make the decision, promised by the year's end, Mr. Coleman will have to hack through a thicket of conflicting claims.

Ranged on one side are safety advocates, Federal regulators, the insurance industry (particularly Allstate) and air-bag makers. They argue that the public interest demands the same kind of governmental intervention that would result if 100 people a day were dying from tuberculosis or contaminated food.

More Than Vietnam
By a variety of maneuvers the manufacturers have withheld for years a technology which is practical and thoroughly tested, the lack of which is allowing more Americans to die each year than in Vietnam," says Dr. William Haddon Jr., head of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.

The proponents say passive restraints, which require no action by the occupant, are particularly critical in light of the growing numbers of smaller cars, which are generally considered less protective than big ones.

Opposing them are all four major American car makers, the automobile clubs and seat-belt makers. They contend that tests with dummies leave unproved the effect of air bags in the full unpredictable range of real life accidents. Further, they say, it will take a dozen years and billions of dollars to phase in air bags while immediate and cheap safety could be had by passing laws compelling the use of shoulder and lap belts that are already in almost all cars.

The director of automotive safety engineering at General Motors, which promoted air bags two years ago but has since abandoned them, has air bags in his own car, a 1976 Buick. But that personal decision, says the director, David E. Martin, is entirely different

from forcing 10 million people a year to buy them.

He asks, "Is it better to mandate use of belts already in cars and place the burden on fastening them on imprudent people, or burden people's pocketbooks who do buckle up?"

Five Choices
Mr. Coleman has set out five alternatives: retain the present rules, conduct a five-year field test of air bags, require the restraints as a new-car option, make seat-belt use mandatory, or mandate passive restraints on all cars starting with the 1980 model year.

There are two types of passive restraints—seat belts, offered by Volkswagen as an option in its new Rabbit, that automatically buckle in the occupant when the door is closed, and air bags. American manufacturers have concentrated on the bags.

Air bags are balloonlike devices placed under the dashboard. A sensor behind the front bumper automatically inflates them instantly upon frontal impact of 12 miles an hour or faster, cushioning the occupants as they pitch forward toward the windshield. Such frontal accidents are the major cause of highway death and injury.

Only 12,000 cars have air bags and only 93 have been deployed in crashes. The value of the devices remains at issue.

From engineering judgments, the traffic safety agency estimates that 8,900 lives a year would be saved in addition to the 3,000 from the 20 percent seat-belt use today. It would require seat-belt use of 70 percent to achieve such benefits, the agency calculates.

Find Hope Too High
It is hopeless to expect 70 percent, argue Dr. Haddon and Donald L. Schaffer, vice president of Allstate, two leading air-bag proponents.

Dr. Haddon maintains that the bags have proved "phenomenally successful" after 250 million road miles.

"We have not said it is reasonable to have to remember to boil milk every time and too bad if you get TB," he said. "You accept and pay for a lot of devices in your car that are automatic—this is not a departure."

He rejects the notion that the careless are the only ones who lose from accidents. Society, he says, pays heavily, in rising long-term medical care costs, family suffering and higher insurance premiums.

Fears that air bags will misfire or otherwise malfunction have been cleared away by technical refinements, but the automobile industry still opposes them on other grounds.

J. C. Eckhold, automotive safety director at the Ford Motor Company, says he is not against the passive idea but would prefer a less costly alternative.

"We do not think they are saying that the risks will rise if air bags are legally ordered, because, unlike seat belts, they afford no protection against rollover or lateral and rear-end accidents. Full air-bag protection they add, would require a

lap belt, making it not safe. "We may be asking to spend more money for more protection," Mr. Eckhold said. "The facts are no success in foreign and widespread, rash motorcycle behavior many doubt seat-belt could be passed or enforced."

Both Mr. Eckhold and his G.M. counterpart, Mr. Martin, argue that only full-scale evaluation of thousands of accidents will prove if air bags really save lives. It is possible, they say, that the risks will rise if air bags are legally ordered, because, unlike seat belts, they afford no protection against rollover or lateral and rear-end accidents. Full air-bag protection they add, would require a

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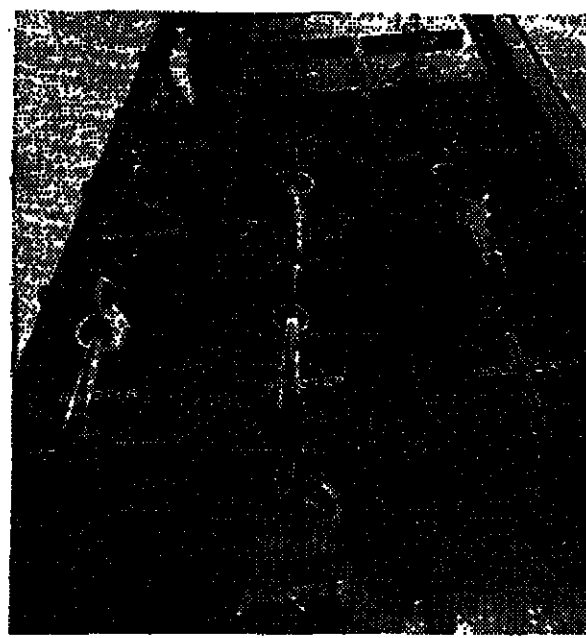
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Brooklyn Precinct 'Cut to the Bone' by Police Layoffs



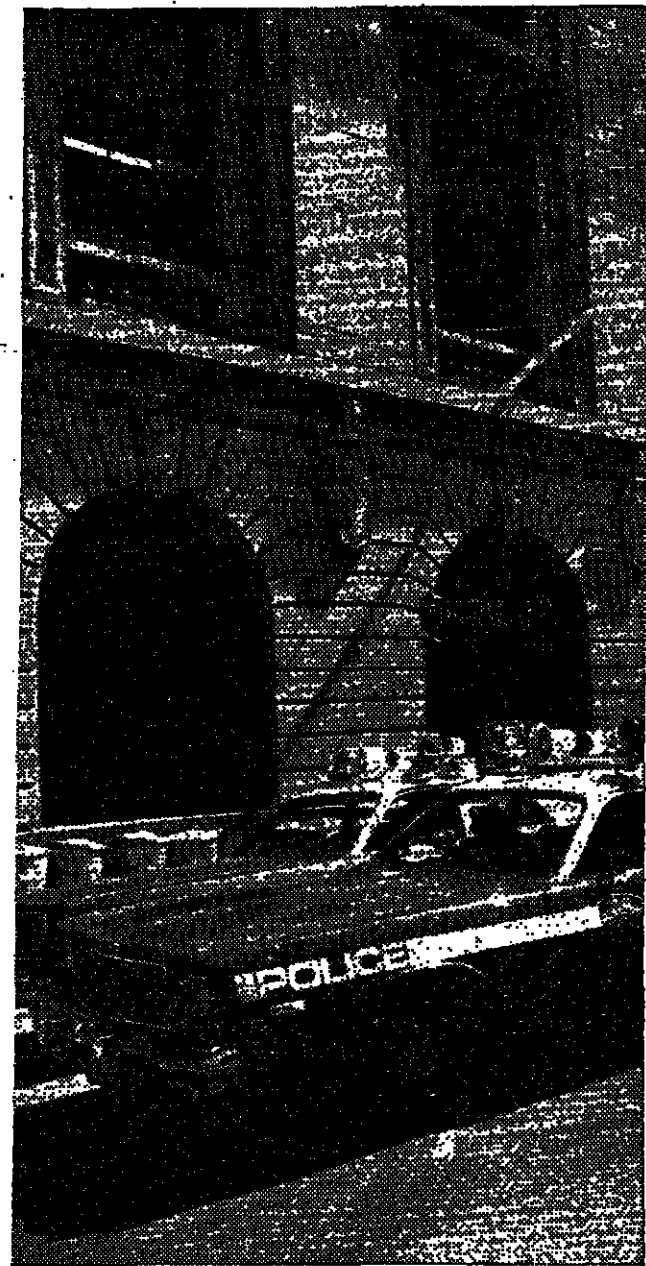
Left: Sgt. Charles J. Dechon confers with Capt. Norman Reid, commander of the 70th Precinct in Brooklyn. Above: Keys to the precinct's scooters and patrol cars, some of which are at right.

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER
A look of pain spreads across Detective Stanley Kaffa's face as he talks into the telephone at the 70th Precinct station house, in the heart of Brooklyn.
No, he says, the precinct cannot spare a man to come out and deal with those youths annoying older people in the corner. He winces at the disappointed response.
"You don't understand," the gray-haired detective says wearily, "we just don't have the manpower we had before."
Finally, he hangs up the phone. "That's all you get today," he tells a visitor. "What're you going to tell these people?"
The only answer is one that no one wants to hear: With the size of the police force cut back this year from nearly 31,000 men to 28,400 because of New York's

fiscal difficulties, police service throughout the city has diminished.
Every neighborhood has felt the pinch, but it is perhaps worse in the relatively quiet, rather remote precincts like the 70th, which seldom get written up in the newspapers and otherwise attract little attention.
Overall, the Police Department lost 14.6 percent of its men through layoffs and, according to police records, it has cut back its radio-car patrols 8 percent.
But Capt. Norman Reid, the commander of the 70th Precinct, said his unit, which includes Prospect Park and extends south through several blocks of chunky brick apartment buildings and elegant turn-of-the-century private homes, has lost more than 25 percent of its force and is down to 188 men. Other officers said that often

only half of the former eight patrol cars were on the streets and that foot patrols in the precinct had been slashed from as many as 15 posts to five.
"They've cut us to the bone," Captain Reid said.
Over the last few years crime has been rising in the precinct, which includes part of the Flatbush section and such neighborhoods as Midwood and Parkville.
In raw numbers, crime in the precinct is still drastically below that in ghetto areas of the city and such sections as Times Square. Yet in 1975 the precinct had an increase in crime of more than 33 percent, the highest percentage rise in crime of all the precincts in the city.
Despite the cutback in manpower in the precinct, the

Continued on Page 34, Column 4



Rev. Jack Rothenberger inside the Central Schweikfelder Church in Worcester, Pa., of which he is pastor

Schweiker's Church Keeps Simple Rites

By KENNETH A. BRIGGS

SALFORD, Pa., Aug. 1—At dusk members of the congregation in the Salford meeting house arose from their straight wooden pews and filed out to the trim burial plot a few yards away.

They gathered near a large marble marker and, as is their annual custom, sang together in German the hymn "Now Thank We All Our God."

The inscription on the stone read: "To the Memory Of 29 Schweikfelder Immigrants From Silesia Whose Remains Rest In This Sacred Ground."

Two hundred Schweikfelders in all, scattered in their native land for their religious beliefs, came to this southeastern Pennsylvania farmland in the 1730's, among them the ancestors of Ronald Reagan's designated running mate, Senator Richard S. Schweiker.

They were followers of the 16th century reformer Kaspar Schwenkfeld, an Austrian nobleman who disagreed with both the Pope and

Martin Luther, and like their better known contemporaries, the Quakers, the Mennonites and the Moravians, thirsted for a place to live and work in peace.

Schwenkfeld (1489-1561) eschewed formal church structure, saw no need for creeds and did not recruit followers. His adherents never numbered more than 4,000. The movement died in Europe in the nineteenth century and its American branch remained small. There are now 2,690 Schweikfelders, a figure relatively unchanged in decades. However, the percentage of the total who were not born into the tradition has climbed to 40 percent.

An established Schweikfelder church has existed only since 1910. Before that, followers were banded together in a society modeled after the Quakers. The first Schweikfelders, in fact, had no religious organization whatever for 50 years after their arrival.

Ordained ministers have also been a rather recent addition. Not until this century

did the church see a need for them. The pattern had been to appoint a layman deemed to have natural leadership qualities.

By settling near other pietistic groups with strict lifestyles, the Schweikfelders tended to appropriate the conservative dress and mannerisms of their neighbors. Until the 1920's their services were conducted in German.

"But there really was no Schweikfeld style," said the Rev. Jack Rothenberger, pastor of Central Schweikfelder Church in Worcester, Pa., "and eventually most people dropped the habits."

Mr. Rothenberger's church contains nearly half of all the Schweikfelders and is a formidable stone-and-brick structure that looms up along Highway 363 between Worcester and Lansdale.

Like the four other pastors in the denomination, Mr. Rothenberger was not reared a Schweikfelder. The church has no seminary of its own and has had to rely mostly on the United Church of Christ, the successor to Con-

gregationalism and the denomination with which Schweikfelders share most in common, for a supply of ministers.

The touchstone of the Schweikfelder theology is belief in inner spiritual growth. Outer forms are considered secondary. Worship is simple and a wide divergence of beliefs is tolerated.

Schwenkfeld, who turned to writing when he was barred from the established churches, stressed that spirituality required life-long nurturing and that salvation did not consist in an instantaneous conversion experience. He laid heavy emphasis on education. Publication of his writing in 19 volumes during this century has, according to Fred Grater of the Schweikfelder Library in Pennsylvania, revived some interest in him among reformation scholars.

Schwenkfeld believed that conflicts over the meaning of the Sacraments had generated the fierce hatred among religious groups; he proposed in 1526 a moratorium on the celebration. Schweikfelders observed the moratorium, resuming adult baptism and occasional communion only in the 19th century.

Because of the church's emphasis on personal rights of belief, there is broad spectrum of opinion within the body on a number of issues. Even some generally accepted customs were often done away with almost overnight.

"When the Senator's grandparents came to this one church for the first time," recalled Malcolm A. Schweiker, the Senator's father and a staunch Schweikfelder, "the men and women were seated on opposite sides of the church as usual. But she (the Senator's grandmother) had been raised a Presbyterian and declared openly she would not put up with that. She said she wanted to sit with her husband and would do so anyway."

"Thereupon the prejudice was broken," Mr. Schweiker continued. "It was just a custom and nobody else had the courage to break it."

Mr. Schweiker brought up his three children in the faith and Senator Schweiker retains his ties to the Central Schweikfelder Church in Worcester in which his father is a member. The Senator worships there when he is in the area.

Some of the denomination's leaders today want the entire Schweikfelder church affiliated with the United Church of Christ. Already three of the five Schweikfelder churches have voted to affiliate. Under such an arrangement, the church would retain its own integrity but be part of the larger denomination.

Such a move could cut down on the time it normally takes a follower to explain his religious heritage.

"I was in a church in West Palm Beach last winter," said Irma A. Schultz, a Schweikfelder church member, "and a woman behind us who had heard what group we belonged to leaned right over before the start of the service and said loudly, 'What is a Schweikfelder?'"

"Honestly," Miss Schultz said, "you can't be a Schweikfelder outside eastern Pennsylvania without creating a fuss."

News Summary and Index

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International

All but a few of the Americans who had been trapped in Vietnam when Saigon fell to the Communists on April 30, 1975, have finally left the country after more than a year of waiting. Yesterday, 49 United States citizens and dependents of Americans flew from Saigon to Bangkok in a flight arranged by the United Nations. It is believed that only four Americans are still left in Vietnam, but three are expected to leave within a week. Some who were on yesterday's flight did not want to leave. [Page 1, Column 8.]

United States experts maintain that Iran is now so dependent on American personnel that it could not go to war "without U.S. support on a day-to-day basis," according to a Senate study. The study concluded that the Iranian armed forces lacked the skills to operate the sophisticated military systems they have purchased unless increasing numbers of Americans went to Iran in a support capacity. [1-5.]

After Chinese authorities repeated their warning of further earthquakes and advised people to stay outdoors, hundreds of foreigners left Peking last night on specially scheduled flights. Embassies were evacuating all their dependents and some staff personnel. American officials said wives and children of staff members of the United States Mission would be flown out soon. [1-4.]

National

At least 65 people were killed in a flash flood along the Big Thompson Canyon in Colorado, 50 miles north of Denver. Heavy rain turned the Big Thompson River into a torrent that swept through the canyon between Loveland and Estes Park, drowning motorists, fishermen, campers and people who lived along the river's banks. From 2,000 to 4,500 people were believed to have been in the canyon when the river overflowed, and many were stranded on what high ground they could find. [1-2.]

The case against the three suspects taken into custody in the kidnapping of the school children in Chowchilla, Calif., is a strong one, authorities say. A high police official believes the case is "almost ironclad," but there are doubts, questions and contradictions when the motive for the kidnapping is discussed. Sheriff Edward Bates of Madera County, which includes Chowchilla, believes

that the kidnapers may have had "some other motive" besides ransom. [1-3.]

Allegations that the Mobil Oil Company set up an elaborate and secret chain of bogus companies to disguise the flow of gasoline and other oil products from South Africa to Rhodesia in violation of United States restrictions on trade with Rhodesia are being investigated by the United Nations, the United States Treasury and Mobil itself. The charges were made in June in a report issued by the United Church of Christ. The church's report also alleges that other oil companies were involved. [1-6-8.]

A special state commission in Vermont has recommended the pardon of all the people arrested in 240 drug cases brought by Paul D. Lawrence, a detective hired by St. Albans, Vt., to crack down on drug users and traffickers. In addition, Gov. Thomas P. Salmon of Vermont has said that he would issue a pardon to anyone convicted on Mr. Lawrence's word alone. A special prosecutor has found that all but one of the 106 arrests made by Mr. Lawrence in the St. Albans area were fraudulent, and now Mr. Lawrence is in jail. [1-3-4.]

Metropolitan

David Honeycutt, the war chief of the Oneida Indian Nation, outside Oneida in upstate New York, and the city's Fire Chief, John F. Myers, have become symbols in a cold war that pits Indian against Indian and both against the City of Oneida. The conflict worsened last June 25 when the Oneida Fire Department failed to respond to a fire in one of the Indian Nation trailers, in which two people burned to death. At the root of the impasse, which the Department of Justice Community Relations Service is attempting to break, are a variety of social, legal and jurisdictional pressures and misunderstandings. [1-4-5.]

Hospital physicians told four of the policemen who were seized in a battle with a man in a Harlem apartment who threw lye, ammonia, drain cleaners and gasoline at them when an attempt was made to arrest him on an assault charge that they might never return to duty again. They were also told that they would soon recover their eyesight, which some of the injured policemen had lost almost completely in the battle, but that their vision would be impaired, probably permanently. [4-5-1-3.]

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Quotation of the Day

"I thought I was the last American in Saigon. I decided, well, if they kill me, O.K. But meanwhile, I would look for my wife."—Gerald Posner, 26-year-old postal worker from Brooklyn, commenting in Bangkok yesterday on having been trapped in Saigon when it fell to the Communists. [1-6.]

Hispanic church group in expanding role.

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Street), N.Y., N.Y.

1976 Madison Ave. (cr. 81st Street), N.Y., N.Y.



camping in Bel Air, Queens, Daniel P. Moynihan was confronted by a woman holding a sign that 'Moynihan has said he will not vote against abortion.'



David Morris, 13 months old, appeared more interested in a frankfurter than in meeting Paul O'Dwyer.

Rivals for U.S. Senate Go Strolling for Support

By RY BREASTED

City Council President Paul O'Dwyer, who is the moderate Party's designee to the U.S. Senate, and his opponent, Daniel P. Moynihan, went to a small rally at Ludlow and Delancy Streets in Lower East Side last night to campaign for their bids in the Democratic Senate primary.

At about the same time, a group of about 200 people gathered at Brighton Beach to support O'Dwyer's bid for the City Council.

Mr. O'Dwyer, who is running against a group of other candidates, said he was running against a 'phony' and that he was the only one who had been elected to the City Council.

Mr. O'Dwyer said he was running against a 'phony' and that he was the only one who had been elected to the City Council.



Bella S. Abzug was greeted with a kiss by one of the bathers at Brighton Beach.

High-Risk Loan Program Salvaging Homes in Queens

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

An unusual and unpublished housing program sponsored by the Federal Government is helping to revive a large, deteriorating neighborhood of private homes in South Jamaica, Queens.

For a growing number of homeowners, the program has meant the end of the frustration involved in being turned down by banks for home-repair or refinancing loans because the area has been increasingly regarded as a poor investment risk.

Dianna Wells tried and failed over the years to get a conventional loan for repairs to her home she has lived in for 18 years.

Clara Holloway also applied and was turned down, and was 'just waiting' as her home fell into disrepair. Matie Bet never even tried to get a bank loan because she felt, probably correctly, that it would have been futile.

The area seemed a prime candidate for an urban shantytown. But the wiring, plumbing, insulation and other repairs have now been made in their homes and in scores of others, thanks to the new program, which provides so-called high-risk loans involving the participation of banks, foundations and Government agencies.

The program is aimed at attacking one of the most pernicious causes and effects of a declining neighborhood—redlining.

Redlining, which officials concerned with the program prefer to call disinvestment, is the practice of lenders to write off areas as poor investments for a variety of reasons, including the condition of the area and the income and credit rating of the potential borrowers.

The inability of the homeowners to obtain loans tends to accelerate the decline. 'We have been very cautious about publicity, because it takes years to show results,' said William A. Whiteside, executive director of the Federal Urban Task Force, which oversees the program.

'Years of Hard Work'

'The process of disinvestment took years, and the process of reinvestment is going to take years of hard work,' Whiteside said. 'You hope that statistically changes will begin to show up in census reports in perhaps four, five or six years.'

The program in South Jamaica is now 15 months old. The high-risk loan program was first tried in Pittsburgh's Central North Side in 1968 and was an overwhelming success not only in reversing that neighborhood's decline, but also in establishing the area as a stable working-class community, according to officials.

Similar programs are now under way in 21 other cities.

Sherman L. Brown, a vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank, heard of the success of the Pittsburgh program and, with other bankers, went there and persuaded the program's deputy director to set up a similar program in Queens.

'New York was the non-starter that nobody wanted to tackle,' said James G. Cook, who came from Pittsburgh to become executive director of the South Jamaica program.

The big difference here, in addition to its size, is the tremendous competition for funds from so many groups,' Mr. Cook said as he toured the neighborhood with a visitor and dropped in on several homeowners who had received the loans.

Mr. Cook's first step in setting up the program was to establish an office with two assistants in a ramshackle boarded-up house on 118th Avenue off Supphin Boulevard. The house had been purchased for \$5,000 and renovated for \$22,000.

The location was chosen, he said, not only as a symbolic example of the renovation of a house in the last stages of decline but also because of its location 'in the core of the worst block in the area, which is just where I wanted it to be.'

The operating expenses of the program, including staff salaries of about \$60,000 a year, are paid in outright grants from six financial institutions: City Bank, Bankers Trust, the Savings Banks Association of New York State, Chase Manhattan, Manufacturers Hanover and the First Federal Savings and Loan Association.

The participation of these institutions in the plan was encouraged by the Government agencies that control the banking industry in this country.

In addition to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the task force, that initiated the high-risk loan program, is composed of top officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Reserve, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The loans themselves, however, come from neither the banks nor the Government, but from five foundations: the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Astor Foundation, New York Community Trust, the Taubman Foundation and the Klingenstein Foundation.

The area covered by the program is bounded by Linden Avenue, Rockaway and Supphin Boulevards and contains about 6,000 one- and two-family houses, of which Mr. Cook estimated that 2,500 needed more than cosmetic repairs.

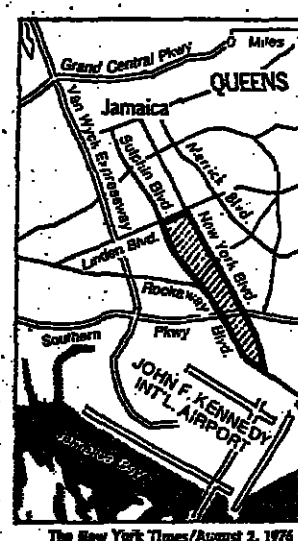
As in Pittsburgh, Mr. Cook's first efforts were directed at urging homeowners to obtain conventional loans.

Thus far, he said, well over 100 owners have obtained such loans totaling \$1.2 million. What is not known, he added, is the number of those who would have obtained the loans without his urging and advice.

But for those who could not get the regular loans, the Neighborhood Housing Service has in its early stages, approved 43 loans totaling \$108,000.

In approving the loans, which will be made by the foundations, Mr. Cook assumes a strong control over the borrower, but over the contractor who does the work.

Mr. Cook decides not only what work will be done, but also picks the contractor. Ten percent of the payment to the contractor is withheld for one year, to assure that the work has been performed according to standards.



The New York Times/August 2, 1976

Metropolitan Briefs

on L.I. Held on Counterfeiting Count

Two Long Island men, \$1,200 in counterfeit \$10's in their possession, were arrested Saturday night at Sevel Field in Carle Place, L.I., and charged with a degree of forgery, the New County police reported.

Department spokesman identified the suspects as Paul, 20, years old, of 3rd Carrel Boulevard, Ocean Avenue, L.I., and Terrence, 20, of 3100 Shore Road, Inwood, L.I. The spokesman said that Edward Cooper, John Bradley of the Bureau of Special Vice were on patrol at shopping center when they spotted the men.

The men were sitting in a car on upper-level parking lot, holding a large amount of cash. 'Upon further investigation, they [the officers] and the bills were counterfeit,' the spokesman said.

an Abducted by Rapists Is Released

A 66-year-old Dutchess County man was released unharmed on Saturday after having been kidnapped two inmates from the Greenvale Correctional Facility during an escape Friday. State police said that the man, Michael Edick, had been driving his truck to the prison when he was abducted at Knifepoint by two inmates and driven away from the facility. The man was released after being held for several hours. The two inmates, 1-D Berg, 20, of Freeport, and Thomas Balle, 34, East Islip, L.I., were being held in the metropolitan area.

Beauty Expert Told Cease Practice

Louis J. Laskowitz, New York Attorney General, said his office had obtained a judgment against the doctor of Cosmetological Center in Manhattan and on Long Island. Mr. Laskowitz said that Murray Roth, using the name Marie N. Bell, had operated an illegal medical referral business, misrepresenting himself as a world-renowned beauty expert and medical consultant, had treated some customers 'in the guise of a social,' and had referred them to physicians for cosmetic surgery or hair transplants for which he then charged fees averaging four times amount he paid the doctors.

The judgment, Mr. Laskowitz said, orders Mr. Roth to cease such practices and to pay restitution for overcharges to persons who file complaints with the attorney general's office.

on the Police Blotter

An apparent narcotics-related shooting in their apartment at 1307 Nelson Avenue in the High Section of the Bronx, Edwidge, 21, was shot and a woman friend Coralia Manado, 19, and Edwidge, 24, were wounded. The women were admitted to Hospital and arrested for possession of heroin needles and other narcotics instruments. The men knocked on the door, awaked Mr. Ortiz and him and then the others, who were asleep, the police said.

A 35-year-old Bronx man died after being shot several times in the head by a bat reportedly in a fight with a former friend of his estranged wife who broke into her apartment at East 18th Street in the Bronx section. The victim, Robert Johnson, 35, was arrested for murder as Anthony Spillane, 27, Woodlawn, was charged with the murder.

Jailing of an Ex-Policeman Poses Perils

By JOSEPH F. SULLIVAN

Special to The New York Times

TRENTON, Aug. 1—A former state trooper who worked as an undercover narcotics agent and who helped convict more than 100 drug sellers in the early 1970's is facing a state prison term for a bank robbery conviction.

Prosecutors and defense attorneys agree that if he is placed in the state's maximum-security prison system he will probably be killed.

'He'll just be warm meat if he goes in there,' said one law enforcement official. But officials of the Department of Institutions and Agencies are reluctant to place the former state policeman, Anthony Martinez, in a minimum-security institution for fear he will flee.

Efforts to find another state willing to accept him under the terms of an interstate contract have not yet been successful.

Mr. Martinez is now kept in a cell in the Vroom Building at the Trenton State Hospital, in an area reserved for the criminally insane. His lawyer, James A. Carey, insists that keeping him there 'is almost inhuman and certainly violates constitutional prohibitions against cruel and unusual punishment.'

Mr. Martinez, who is 29 years old, is allowed out of the cell only to shower and to take a two-hour exercise period every other day. He is confined even during meals.

One state official who is familiar with Mr. Martinez's case described him as a good trooper who had been a successful undercover operator until he got into trouble on a questionable narcotics charge in 1972 and was forced out of the state police.

He then returned to his native Brooklyn and worked as a hospital orderly on Rikers Island and part time in a shoe store.

On Aug. 29, 1975, two men and a woman robbed \$14,000 from the Ringers branch of the Flemington National Bank. A car license plate number led investigators to Mr. Martinez, who was identified by eyewitnesses as one of the robbers.

He has continued to deny the charge, and no one else has been brought to trial. He was convicted earlier this year, and on April 30 he was sentenced by Judge Thomas J. Beutel of County Court to 12 to 15 years in prison for robbery, five to seven years for being armed, and five to seven years for conspiracy with the other two defendants, for entering with intent to rob.



BABY SEAL AT CONEY ISLAND: Visitors to the New York Aquarium viewing its latest addition, a harbor seal born on July 13, as it went for a swim with its mother yesterday. Such births in captivity are rather rare according to Dr. George D. Ruggieri, the aquarium's director.

New City U. Board Will Meet Today With Public's Confidence Seen at Issue

By EDWARD B. FISKE

Educators and others concerned with the City University agree that restoration of public confidence in the university's ability to manage its affairs looms as the major task confronting the new Board of Higher Education when it begins formal operations today.

This confidence has been badly shaken by university actions during the budget crises of the last year. Critics have accused both the chancellor's office and the board itself of failing to provide leadership in retrenchment, of miscalculating the realities surrounding free tuition and of confusion over the nature of the City University.

'It is clear that on the major policy issues the university leadership has not lived up to its responsibilities,' said Henrik N. Dulles, special assistant for higher education to Governor Carey, in an interview.

Several Other Problems

Although the establishment of stable leadership is seen as the major task in a broad sense, the new board will also face several other important decisions. These include:

①The selection of a new chairman, either from its own ranks or from outside.

②The healing of personality problems that have undermined relations between the board and the central administration.

③Development of a plan for future financing of the senior colleges.

④Rebuilding the academic reputation of institutions that have gone through major cuts in the size of their faculties and student bodies and are plagued by such problems as low faculty morale and the loss of vital, young teachers.

In the broadest sense, the success of the new board will ultimately be determined by how it decides to approach the two basic and sometimes seemingly conflicting objectives of providing high-quality and mass education for an urban clientele.

One possible approach, the one favored by presidents of the senior colleges, is to emphasize the creation of traditional academic institutions and leave it to them to define their responsibilities to the city. The other, favored by those most sensitive to the goals of community colleges, is to begin with social concerns, such as maximum access, and try to build academic quality within that framework.

Long-Range Impact

Whatever the new board's approach will be, it will certainly affect the nature and health of the City University for years to come.

'What we need is nothing less than a new definition of the role, scope, size and program of the university,' said Anthony D. Kner, vice chancellor for budget and planning. 'It is something on which we have to come out early, forcibly and with great clarity.'

The old board, led by Alfred A. Giardino, was dismantled and replaced July 1 as part of a legislative package that puts a floor under the level of state contributions to the City University and requires the imposition of tuition charges for the first time. The 14 members of the new board, half named by Governor Carey and the other half by Mayor Beame, will hold their first business session today.

Financing Plan Needed

The most conspicuous item on the agenda will be the selection of a 15th member and of a chairman, who may be the same. One report is that Harold M. Jacobs, the Brooklyn businessman who is one of six holdovers from the last board, will become chairman for at least the immediate future.

Various appointees of the Governor, however, report that they have heard nothing of any such plan. They expect that the 15th member will be a person of such stature that he or she will inevitably become the chairman.

Another immediate decision is the development of a proposal for the long-term financing of the nine senior colleges.

Mayor Beame has announced that the city will terminate its support of the four-year colleges at the end of the current academic year.

While Governor Carey has signaled his willingness to move toward state financing over a three-year period, many believe that the particular higher educational needs of New York City—notably the obligation to provide a large number of students with remedial work and then help them make the transition to college-level academic work—requires some sort of city involvement in the senior colleges.

'If the community colleges are not integrated into the same system as the senior colleges, they then will become little more than grades 13 and 14 of high school,' said Mr. Kner.

Dr. Robert J. Kibbee, the City University chancellor, has recently begun to argue for a



Harold M. Jacobs, who is expected to become board chairman for at least the immediate future.

plan whereby the city would support freshmen and sophomores in the senior colleges at the same level as it finances students in the community colleges. Support of upperclassmen would then be left to the state.

Underlying all such major new policy decisions facing the board, however, is the question of credibility and public confidence in the university's professional and lay leadership.

It was obvious to all observers that, in confronting the budget crises of the last year, the City University lacked anything resembling a normal governing system in which a lay board, acting on the recommendations of the professional managers, makes policies that the chancellor then carries out.

Leadership in Question

Mr. Giardino and Dr. Kibbee were constantly involved in disputes over administrative matters, such as whether and how to consolidate programs on several campuses.

The causes of the unhealthy situation are a matter of debate. Some say that Mr. Giardino was exceeding the proper powers of a board chairman and meddling in the administrative domain. 'He was always sending me memos asking me to do things,' said Dr. Kibbee. 'He thought that our relationship should be the same as mine to my vice chancellors.'

Others, however, argue that the Kibbee administration was not providing the needed leadership and that, if the board or its chairman found itself looking into administrative matters, it was into a vacuum.

If some persons were critical of the chancellor, still others were critical of the competence of the old board, few of whose members had any prior experience with higher education.

There were also widespread accusations that some members of the board did not see themselves as traditional trustees, but rather as representatives of special outside constituencies, such as blacks, Orthodox Jews or the economy of Staten Island.

Inherent in some of these conflicts was not only personality differences and judgments about professional competence, but also basic assumptions about the nature of the university.

There are signs that Mr. Giardino, a former chairman of the Board of Education who in a slip of the tongue once referred to the presidents of the various colleges as 'principals,' favored a more centralized structure than Dr. Kibbee. He constantly pushed for example, for program consolidation and close monitoring of what he called 'some of the looser practices of the colleges.'

Dr. Kibbee, however, resisted this trend. 'This is really a university system, not a university,' said the chancellor. 'The real soul of the educational program has to grow out of the individual faculties and the milieu in which they operate.'

There seems to be general agreement that the new board members, especially the gubernatorial nominees, will start with more expertise than their predecessors. Four members, for instance, have backgrounds in foundations, and one, David Robinson, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, has professional experience in local higher education as a former vice president of New York University.

SUMMER IS FOR KIDS
HELP THE FRESH AIR FUND

Performers May Get W. 42d St. Housing

By PAUL GOLDBERGER

The city is expected to recommend that the troubled Manhattan Plaza complex on West 42d Street be turned into subsidized housing for New Yorkers associated with the performing arts.

The recommendation will be based on a study to be released this week on what can be done with the still-unfinished complex between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, which has 1,600 apartments generally considered to be rentable to the general middle-class population for which the complex was intended.

The idea, which would constitute a novel adaptation of Federal housing subsidies to a special purpose, has already been endorsed enthusiastically by a number of unions and professional organizations representing the pool of performing artists from which the tenancy would be drawn, as well as by the city's Cultural Affairs Commission.

Martin Segal, chairman of the commission, called the plan "a major step forward in the economic and cultural life of the city—the most marvelous combination of business, the arts and government." Actors Equity, Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians and the American Guild of Musical Artists have given formal approval to the scheme.

New Formulas

The plan, which will require the approval of the City Planning Commission and the Board of Estimate, in essence takes Federal housing subsidies that had been earmarked for the project and reapplies them under new formulas, with the added provision that priority for residence in the complex be given to tenants associated with the performing arts.

"New York is the only place in the world with a critical mass of performing artists large enough to permit something like this," said Daniel Rose, the developer, whose company, Dwelling Managers Inc., was retained some time ago to act as managing agent for the development.

"This housing development is in what in some ways is a problem area, but it is also adjacent to the theater district and near Lincoln Center, and by using it as performing artists' housing we are strengthening the area as well as providing much-needed housing for a category of New Yorkers who often don't have all that much money," Mr. Rose said.

Study by Fund

The study to be released this week was done by the Settlement Housing Fund on commission from the city's Housing and Development Administration and Manhattan Plaza's developer, the HRI Construction Company. The complex was originally built under the city's Mitchell-Lama program for middle-income housing, but now, because of rising costs and the decline of the 42d Street neighborhood, it is considered virtually unrentable for this purpose.

About a year ago, Roger Starr, the city's Housing and Development Administrator, applied for Federal funds to turn the project into subsidized housing for poor and moderate-income families.



The Manhattan Plaza apartment complex on 42d Street between Ninth and 10th Avenues

Mr. Starr's preliminary application, which was based on his belief that turning the project into low- and moderate-income housing was the only possible solution to its lack of appeal to higher-income groups, was approved by the Federal Government, which set aside \$11.5 million a year for the next 40 years for the project.

But the Starr plan aroused widespread opposition from community groups. Some called it a "bailout" of the project's developers, and others said it would lead to an emptying of housing in the surrounding Clinton neighborhood by drawing all of the area's lower-income families.

We're Ecstatic

Mr. Starr, who is traveling out of the country and has announced his resignation, could not be reached for comment on the Settlement Fund study. But Peter Joseph, a deputy commissioner of the Housing and Development Administration, said the agency would "strongly support" the performing arts idea. "It takes what had been an uncomfortable situation and makes it something vibrant and exciting," he said. "We think it's innovative and frankly, we're ecstatic about it. We're committed to pulling it off."

The idea of using the complex to house tenants associated with the performing arts was originally conceived by Mr. Rose. The Settlement

Housing Fund study, however, was conducted independently, and Clara Fox, the fund's executive director, said: "We went into it thinking the whole idea wouldn't work. But we studied it and we are convinced that the numbers do add up, that it can make it as arts housing."

The study, directed by David M. Muchnick, a professor of sociology at the New School, estimates that 100,000 households in New York have members engaged in the performing arts. Professor Muchnick says about two-thirds of them would be eligible to move into the project under Federal income guidelines.

The study suggests that 70 percent of the units be leased to tenants with lower incomes who would require significant amounts of subsidy, 20 to 30 percent to tenants with somewhat higher incomes under moderate subsidy, and up to 10 percent at the higher rent levels originally intended for the project.

Indirect Subsidy

The performing arts subsidy plan, its advocates say, is designed to fulfill Federal housing subsidy guidelines while adding the original notion of using the project to indirectly subsidize the theater and other performing arts.

"New York is the nation's incubator city for the theater, since it is where young performing artists from all over the country come to

start their careers," said Lynda Simmons, a director of the Settlement House Fund who was chairman of the study committee.

"By using Federal funds to subsidize housing for the performing arts we are helping the entire country," she said. "And we are also solving the economic problems of the Manhattan Plaza project, of the New York theater and of the Clinton neighborhood."

"We think it can relate closely to the Clinton area's efforts to upgrade itself," said Clara Fox. "We see the idea as part of the neighborhood preservation effort as well as part of the effort to upgrade Times Square and the theater district."

No Capital Comment

Although officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington have not yet commented on the scheme, the staff of the Settlement House study has said that they expect it to conform to Federal housing subsidy provisions, since offering priority to tenants associated with the performing arts would not in any way make the project discriminatory by race, age or sex.

If the plan is adopted, Manhattan Plaza will be open to retired performers as well as active ones, and also to nonperforming employees of New York companies involved in the entertainment and communications industries.

Manhattan Plaza was designed by David Todd & Associates, and consists of two 45-story towers at opposite ends of the block between 42d and 43d Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues. The midblock section contains a few low townhouse wings as well as shops, a health club and parking facilities.

Overall Cost

The overall cost of the project is \$95 million, financed by a city mortgage under the Mitchell-Lama program. Because of the city's financial difficulties, only \$65 million has been advanced thus far. According to Paul Marcus, an executive of HRI Construction, if funds for completion were made available immediately, the east tower could be ready for occupancy by Jan. 1, 1977, and the west tower by April 1, 1977.

The apartments, which are mostly studios and one- and two-bedroom units, are larger than in most subsidized housing developments, since they were originally intended to be rented on the open market. A number have such amenities as balconies and windowed kitchens.

"We think the design of the project is just right for this sort of performing arts tenancy," said Mr. Rose. "If this idea comes to fruition we're going to aim everything around the performing arts idea—the community rooms and public spaces can serve for rehearsal areas and practice rooms, for example. And we're even going to try to have 24-hour food service and a tailor open to midnight, because we know those are the sorts of hours theater and music people keep."

For today's Entertainment Events listing, see page 30. For Sports Today, see page 19.

HOWARD THOMPSON

"GENIAL, SLAPBASH, HIGH-SPIRITED... a comedy whose principal mission is to entertain."

BILLY DEE WILLIAMS • JAMES EARL JONES RICHARD PRYOR

BINGO LONG

PLUS AT THEATRES CHECKED

JOHN WATKINS EXTENDING HITCHCOCK

ROOSTER COCKBURN

NOW AT UNIVERSAL BLUE RIBBON THEATRES

RKO CINEMA 2 • RKO 50th St. 1 • RKO 50th St. 2

MONDAY 11:15 • 2:45 • 5:15 • 7:45 • 10:15

APRIL 12th St. 12:15 • 2:45 • 5:15 • 7:45 • 10:15

UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD
UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD
UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD
UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD

LOGAN'S RUN

RED CARPET THEATRES

UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD
UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD
UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD
UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD

SENSURROUND

THE MIRAGE CORPORATION PRESENTS

MIDWAY

NOW PLAYING

UA RIVOLI	UA RIVOLI	UA RIVOLI	UA RIVOLI
UA RIVOLI	UA RIVOLI	UA RIVOLI	UA RIVOLI
UA RIVOLI	UA RIVOLI	UA RIVOLI	UA RIVOLI
UA RIVOLI	UA RIVOLI	UA RIVOLI	UA RIVOLI

Walter Reade Theatres

THE RETURN OF THE MAN CALLED HORSE

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

ZIEGFELD 10th Ave. & 54th St.

OBSESSION

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

CORONET 3rd Ave. at 59th St.

RAPE OF INNOCENCE

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

FINES ARTS 10th St. & 1st Ave.

THE OMEN

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

34th St. East / Near 2nd Ave.

MURDER BY DEATH

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

4th Ave. at 57th St. off 1st Ave.

BARONET 3rd Ave. at 59th St.

JANUS FILM FESTIVAL

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

NEW YORKER 10th Ave. & 88th St.

ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

WAVERLY 6th Ave. at 3rd St.

EROS

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

10th St. & 1st Ave.

DAVID

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

10th St. & 1st Ave.

THE CRITICAL ACCLAIM AS

Rex Reed in the New York City

"An immensely important cinematic work... like Hitchcock at the top of his form."

Liz Smith in Cosmopolitan Magazine

"Eerie and haunting... unforgettable. See it."

OBSESSION

THE CORONET

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

"MATURE, SOPHISTICATED, BRILLIANT"

NOW PLAYING AT A THEATRE NEAR YOU

UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD
UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD
UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD
UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD	UA DUFFIELD

RICHARD HARRIS

"THE RETURN OF A MAN CALLED HORSE"

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

ZIEGFELD 10th Ave. & 54th St.

OBSESSION

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

CORONET 3rd Ave. at 59th St.

"WANDERING" LIT THE FUSE

DRIM

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

ZIEGFELD 10th Ave. & 54th St.

OBSESSION

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

CORONET 3rd Ave. at 59th St.

SAVING PRIVATE RYAN

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

ZIEGFELD 10th Ave. & 54th St.

OBSESSION

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

CORONET 3rd Ave. at 59th St.

REGENCY THEATRE

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

ZIEGFELD 10th Ave. & 54th St.

OBSESSION

12:45, 3:15, 7:30, 9:45

CORONET 3rd Ave. at 59th St.

GOING OUT Guide

TAKE A BREAK Starting today, midtown visitors and workers have a week of free lunch-hour music, jazz and pop, to look forward to as a midday breather. The place is Bryant Park, the spacious bench-and-greenery oasis behind the main branch of the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42d Street. All performances begin at 12:15 P.M., continuing until 1:30. The public-service and city-subsidized concerts are financed by the recording industry and the Union Dime Savings Bank.

Howie Mann opens the series today. Tomorrow Bruce McNichols and the Smith Street Society take over. Dwight Howard is scheduled for Thursday, and Joel Kaye winds up the programs on Friday.

SILVER SCREENINGS

Some rarely shown films are on view early this week. Today the Carnegie Hall Cinema (757-2131) has a pair of contrasting works from the Italian director Luchino Visconti, who died recently. "La Terra Trema" (1948), which was first shown commercially here only about a decade ago, won acclaim as a graphic, neorealistic evocation of a primitive fishing village. His thoughtful drama "Senso" (1954), with Aida Valli and Farley Granger, drew praise as a study of outmoded aristocracy in a changing world.

The near-forgotten "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp" (1926), the first silent feature of the comedian Harry Langdon, with young Joan Crawford. Preston Sturges' satirical classic of a roving Hollywood director, "Sullivan's Travels" (1943), stars Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. The theater's weekly tribute to John Ford on Wednesday includes "The Searchers" (1956) and "The Last Hurrah" (1958).

"Roxie Hart" (1942) slipped into town quietly yesterday at Theater 80 St. Marks (254-7400). This is the long-awaited revival of the Ginger Rogers vehicle based on "Chicago," the vintage stage comedy by Maurine Dallas Watkins, which has more recently been turned into a high-kicking musical hit on Broadway. With "Roxie Hart" through tomorrow is another Rogers picture, the vacation-comedy "Having Wonderful Time" (1938), co-starring Douglas Fairbanks Jr.

VILLAGE VOLTAGE Cabaret patrons with fond memories of the upstairs entertainment at the Duplex will be glad to know that the lights are shining again at 55 Grove Street, just off Sheridan Square. Closed for over three years, the Greenwich Village club is reopening tonight with the songs of Josie O'Donnell. The red-haired entertainer will be appearing nightly through this Saturday at 9:30 and 11:30 P.M., rendering a batch of show-biz numbers, nostalgic ballads and comedy songs, backed

up by a piano-bass-drum trio. The singer is a seasoned performer in clubs from Las Vegas to Australia, on television and on the stage, where she drew nice notices last year in Shaw's "Heartbreak House" on Broadway. In recent years, Miss O'Donnell has also been raising three children, as the wife of a businessman-sculptor.

The Duplex set-up is as before, with a discotheque-bar downstairs. Above, in the showroom, there's a \$3 cover charge, with drinks only (no food) and no minimum charge. Reservations: 243-9306.

AIRS AND ROOTS An evening of Irish traditional music, from the songs of Leinster and Ulster to the tunes and dances of Munster and Connaught, is tonight's bill at 8 o'clock in a concert by a group of visiting musicians at the Marymount Manhattan Theater, 221 East 71st Street. Their national tour is part of the Smithsonian Folk-Life Festival in Washington. Tickets are \$4. Reservations: 472-3800, extension 475.

Mitchell Korn renders a program of American music for 12-string guitar today in the free noontime series at 165 John Street, behind the sponsoring South Street Seaport Museum, 16 Fulton Street. Tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock on the nearby Seaport pier, Bernie Klay and the X Seamen Institute will sing salty seafaring ballads and conjure the spirit of the tall ships; admission \$2.

how about HAWAII?

It's more fun to plan your pleasure trips with America's biggest vacation guide. See the Travel and Resorts Section every Sunday in THE NEW YORK TIMES

Bujones of Ballet Theater Will Spend Time Abroad

By ANNA KISSELGROFF

Fernando Bujones, the 21-year-old principal dancer with American Ballet Theater, who two years ago became the only American to win the Gold Medal at the Varna International Ballet Competition, has decided to spend more time in guest appearances abroad and with regional American companies outside New York.

Mr. Bujones, who had seemed slated for a brilliant career with American Ballet Theater when he joined the company in 1972 at 17, confirmed that he had recently considered leaving Ballet Theater because "I think I could have been used better." Calling it "the best classical company," Mr. Bujones said he would like to remain, but also negotiate a contract that would give him greater freedom to make guest appearances elsewhere.

The dancer made no reference to Ballet Theater's current policy of importing guest stars, which had obliged regular members of the troupe to share their roles with an increasing number of visitors from foreign companies. He said, however, that he had danced only six times during the company's Hurok-sponsored three-week June season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

In an interview that had a strikingly different tone than the youthful enthusiasm with which he spoke about his dancing last year, Mr. Bujones said he was now making plans to pursue business interests that would serve as a cushion for his eventual retirement in about 14 years. "Dancing isn't the only thing in the world," he said. "I never said dancing was my life completely. This doesn't mean my dedication to dance has gone down. My main concern—as last year—is to keep growing as an artist. But I have also opened my mind to a more business type of mind."

Three months ago he formed Bujones Ltd., a corporation set up for tax purposes. Mr. Bujones's income will be received through this corporation, but he added, the corporation

will also have other functions. It will produce ballet-instruction films, with Mr. Bujones demonstrating technique, that could be distributed to ballet schools and dance organizations.

Also, it will act as a personal management firm to negotiate his own guest appearances and also to book ballet companies, mainly from Latin America, with which Mr. Bujones would dance in the United States. Zeida Cecilia-Mendez, a member of Mr. Bujones's family who also serves as his coach, said the corporation (headed by Mr. Bujones and his mother) would take the financial risks in sponsoring such new groups.

Bujones Ltd. will serve to extend Mr. Bujones's newfound interest in real estate, which has seen him invest in Florida. He said he was also considering promoting a line of sportswear, primarily through television commercials.

The young dancer rejected the idea that such ventures would damage his image as an artist. He suggested rather that this kind of commercial exposure might reach a broader public and attract it to ballet.

Other dancers, he said, have had business interests. Recently, Korvett's department store announced that Rudolf Nureyev would make a personal appearance to promote record sales of the sound track of "Don Quixote," the Nureyev ballet film.

"You'd be surprised how dancers think nowadays," he said. "I'm thinking 10 years ahead. I'm not the type of dancer who will dance until I'm 39, trying to maintain a technique or waiting to see if I'll become some kind of character dancer."

Mr. Bujones implied that he would seek the maximum exposure here and abroad before retiring at the relatively early age of 35. On Aug. 3 he leaves for Rio de Janeiro, where he will partner Merle Park of Britain's Royal Ballet in a guest-star arrangement that also includes Na-



Fernando Bujones

talia Makarova and Anthony Dowell. He is also considering appearances with ballet companies in Stuttgart, West Germany, "West Berlin, Frankfurt and the Netherlands in 1976-77. In addition to dancing in some of Ballet Theater's seasons, Mr. Bujones will appear in the United States with regional companies in Tulsa, Okla.; San Antonio, Fort Worth, Austin, Tex.; Dallas, and other cities, including Augusta, Ga. Veronica Tennant of the National Ballet of Canada will dance with him in some of these engagements.

Mr. Bujones confided that high fees were an impetus to appearing with small regional companies, but also said, "I am looking right now to develop in the classics." On Oct. 2 he will dance the leading role in the San Antonio Ballet's production of "Giselle," which he has not yet danced with Ballet Theater.

STRIKING 'GISELLE' STARS TENNANT

Wright's Canadian Staging Has Nureyev as Albrecht

Veronica Tennant was the impressive Giselle and Rudolf Nureyev danced Albrecht in the National Ballet of Canada's production of "Giselle" yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Peter Wright's staging had a strongly naturalistic bent that accentuated human foibles rather than stylized reactions. The Duke of Courland—here promoted to Prince—normally is played like a caricature. Mr. Wright has him cast a roving eye at some of the young maidens only moments before he, too, is reproving Albrecht for his cruel betrayal of Giselle. Such touches add to Act I immensely, but some of the cuts in the traditional choreography and the alteration of the peasant pas de deux into a pas de quatre are less desirable.

Miss Tennant's nimbleness carried her neatly through the death scene of the first act. In Act II, her rapid passage from a state of hysteria to one of serene acceptance of her fate, while lacking any special soaring quality, her jumps were clean and imbued with an emotional thrust.

Nureyev Adds Lightness Mr. Nureyev added a special lightness to Miss Tennant's supported jumps and he suavely transformed a cynical Albrecht into the grieving nobleman of Act II. Vanessa Harwood's Myrtha had a merciless quality while retaining personal dignity. Jacques Gorissen danced Hilarion as a good but limited man drawn in beyond his depth.

Mr. Nureyev, whose extensive activities have already qualified him for the Guinness World Book of Records, appears to be headed for a new citation. The sheer number of his appearances, five this week alone, is astonishing. On Saturday afternoon, he partnered Nadia Potts in "Swan Lake" but the performance was entirely smooth sailing. Miss Potts's willowy body can harden into the black swan Odile quite convincingly, but she appeared excessively soft as Odette in the "white" scenes. There was also some hesitancy in balance, which caused a slight mishap in the last scene. Mr. Nureyev saved the situation, but was not himself at top form.

On Saturday evening, American Ballet Theater presented the sometimes exciting but ultimately overlong "Rheinegold." Clark Tippet was making his first appearance as one of the two lead males and showed a lovely strong jump, clean batterie and a general sense of brio. Eleanor D'Antonio was the ballerina and Ted Kivitt the other cavalier.

DON MCDONAGH

Thousands in Vermont Watch Fiddling Contest

CRAFTSBURY, Vt., Aug. 1 (AP)—The hills were alive with the sound of old-time country fiddling this weekend as thousands gathered in a muddy field for the 14th annual Craftsbury Fiddlers' Contest. Each competitor mounted a tractor-trailer to perform at a time. Many of the 8,000 spectators, most of them barefoot and drinking beer, danced, swayed and clapped their hands to the music. One bearded man's partner was a 5-foot box constructor. The fiddlers, from ages 12 to 78, were dressed in everything from bib overalls and straw hats to dinner jackets.

SUMMER IS FOR KIDS

HELP THE FRESH AIR FUND

U.S. is Reported Preparing Proposal for Arms Talks

The negotiations on limitation of strategic arms, stalled since the last set of Soviet proposals in January, are moving again, Newsweek magazine reports in its current issue. The magazine said that President Ford wanted to have a pact concluded soon, fearing that the Soviets would be vulnerable to charges of playing politics with foreign policy if dramatic progress came too close to election time.

Mostly Mozart in August is Mostly Sold Out!

Lincoln Center's Mostly Mozart Festival Now through August 28 at Alice Tully Hall

Tickets remaining for these concerts only:

<p>Monday, August 12/13 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart Symphony No. 41, "Jupiter" Conductor: Leonard Slatkin Orchestra: Mostly Mozart Orchestra Seating: 1,200 Tickets: \$15-\$50</p>	<p>Tuesday, Aug. 13/14 Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 23 Conductor: Leonard Slatkin Orchestra: Mostly Mozart Orchestra Seating: 1,200 Tickets: \$15-\$50</p>
<p>Wednesday, Aug. 14/15 Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 27 Conductor: Leonard Slatkin Orchestra: Mostly Mozart Orchestra Seating: 1,200 Tickets: \$15-\$50</p>	<p>Thursday, Aug. 15/16 Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 25 Conductor: Leonard Slatkin Orchestra: Mostly Mozart Orchestra Seating: 1,200 Tickets: \$15-\$50</p>
<p>Friday, Aug. 16/17 Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 24 Conductor: Leonard Slatkin Orchestra: Mostly Mozart Orchestra Seating: 1,200 Tickets: \$15-\$50</p>	<p>Saturday, Aug. 17/18 Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 26 Conductor: Leonard Slatkin Orchestra: Mostly Mozart Orchestra Seating: 1,200 Tickets: \$15-\$50</p>

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—Douglas Watt, Daily News

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By HAROLD C. SCHONBERG

Special to The New York Times

BAYREUTH, West Germany, July 31—The first

integral unit of the centennial

Bayreuth Festival ended to-

night with a performance of

"Parsifal" conducted by Horst

Stein. From here to the end

of the festival, "The Ring,"

"Tristan and Isolde" and

"Parsifal" will be repeated,

though with different casts.

Hans Sotin, for instance, who

sang Gurnemanz tonight, will

be the Wotan in the next

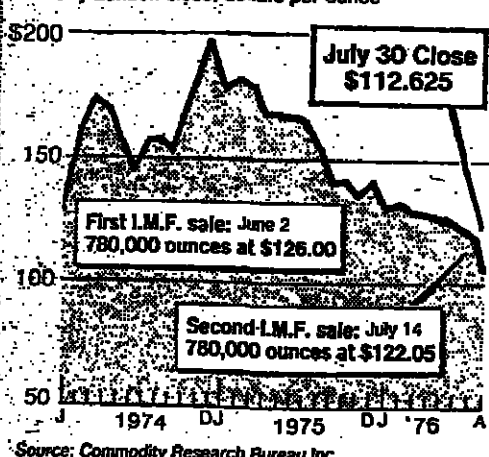
"Ring" cycle, replacing Donald

McIntyre.

When Bayreuth was re-

The Price of Gold

Monthly London close, dollars per ounce



in the weighing room at the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Some belongs to accounts. The price of gold has been as volatile as that of cocoa or sugar.

S. View: Plunge in Gold Price Hurts Russians, Not Americans

DE H. FARNSWORTH
The New York Times
Aug. 1—In the official view the decline in the price of gold, to the lowest since January 1974, has been a pretty good thing. It has reduced the amount of gold in the world, and it has worked toward a balance of payments by too much money in the few goods.

price of gold is now down some 40 percent from its high set in December 1974. Because gold prices have been so volatile, jumping about like cocoa or sugar futures, some of the appeal of the metal as a reserve asset has diminished. About half the world's gold is held as reserves of central banks. Even though the United States still keeps by far the biggest portion of this money-

Foreign Concerns Top S. Rivals in Sales Gains

Company	Headquarters	Sales	Net Income
General Motors	Warren, Mich.	\$44,864,824	\$2,503,013
Ford Motor	Dearborn, Mich.	35,724,911	1,253,092
Chrysler	Warren, Mich.	32,105,096	2,110,927
Stellantis	Warren, Mich.	24,507,454	830,583
Chrysler	Warren, Mich.	24,009,100	322,700
Chrysler	Warren, Mich.	20,620,392	809,877
Chrysler	Warren, Mich.	18,354,647	16,947,071
Chrysler	Warren, Mich.	17,285,954	369,202
Chrysler	Warren, Mich.	16,822,077	772,509
Chrysler	Warren, Mich.	15,015,994	322,108
Chrysler	Warren, Mich.	14,436,541	1,989,877
Chrysler	Warren, Mich.	14,268,000	700,000
Chrysler	Warren, Mich.	13,399,100	580,800
Chrysler	Warren, Mich.	11,699,305	259,535
Chrysler	Warren, Mich.	11,367,647	398,171

AMERICA'S LITTLE THEATRE

the generally gloomy world economy leading foreign companies to the latest Fortune of the 500 largest corporations outside the United States. The directors in the August issue of the magazine to be published tomorrow.

HUNT

Can a boy from Brooklyn find happiness and prosperity as a small-town pharmacist in the Berkshires?

FACTORY OVER

Small Business

Went to western Massachusetts to live and work. Now the owner of Melvin's Pharmacy in Great Barrington, a landmark in the area for residents and tourists alike, he has found that the answer is yes.

Most of the others in my class went to work in the New York City area," he recalled the other day. "But I thought it was a rat race down there, and I couldn't see any future. I wanted to go where there would be less competition and where I would know the people I was dealing with."

Some billion experts—according to East-West Markets, a newsletter of the Chase Manhattan Bank—have predicted that the gold-price decline has put a squeeze on the Russians, many Western analysts agree, at a time when their deficit with the industrial democracies is running at a rate perhaps as high as \$350 million a month. As one indication of the Soviet Union's need for cash, to finance not only Western technology but massive food imports, market specialists report unusually large Soviet gold offerings this year.

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Continued on Page 34, Column 6

Continued on Page 32, Column 6

Continued on Page 32, Column 6

Continued on Page 33, Column 1

WORLD FOOD FUND SHORT OF TARGET

Program to Increase Output in Poor Countries Is Slated to Start by End of Year

By ANN CRITTENDEN
More than two years after it was proposed, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which it was hoped would help to increase food production in the chronic food-deficit countries, is still \$63 million short of its \$1 billion target.

Officials of the World Food Council, the executive body established to implement the recommendations of the World Food Conference held in Rome, hope that the goal can be met by the end of September and that the fund can be put into operation by the end of this year. If not, its financial goals will have to be lowered and it will be started with whatever money it has.

Ironically, the fund "is the only World Food Conference initiative that has gotten off the ground at all," John Hannah, executive director of the Rome-based council, said in a recent interview. According to documents prepared for the second annual meeting of the council in June, "there has been no significant progress" on what Dr. Hannah calls the most important food issue, the evolution of a dependable system of food security and food reserves.

Little action has been taken on any of the council's three recommended food security measures: the establishment of an international reserve of 500,000 tons for emergencies, the earmarking of a fixed portion of the stocks of major grain producers for food aid (to better assure aid continuity) or the building of a stockpile of 15 million to 20 million tons of grain to stabilize world grain prices.

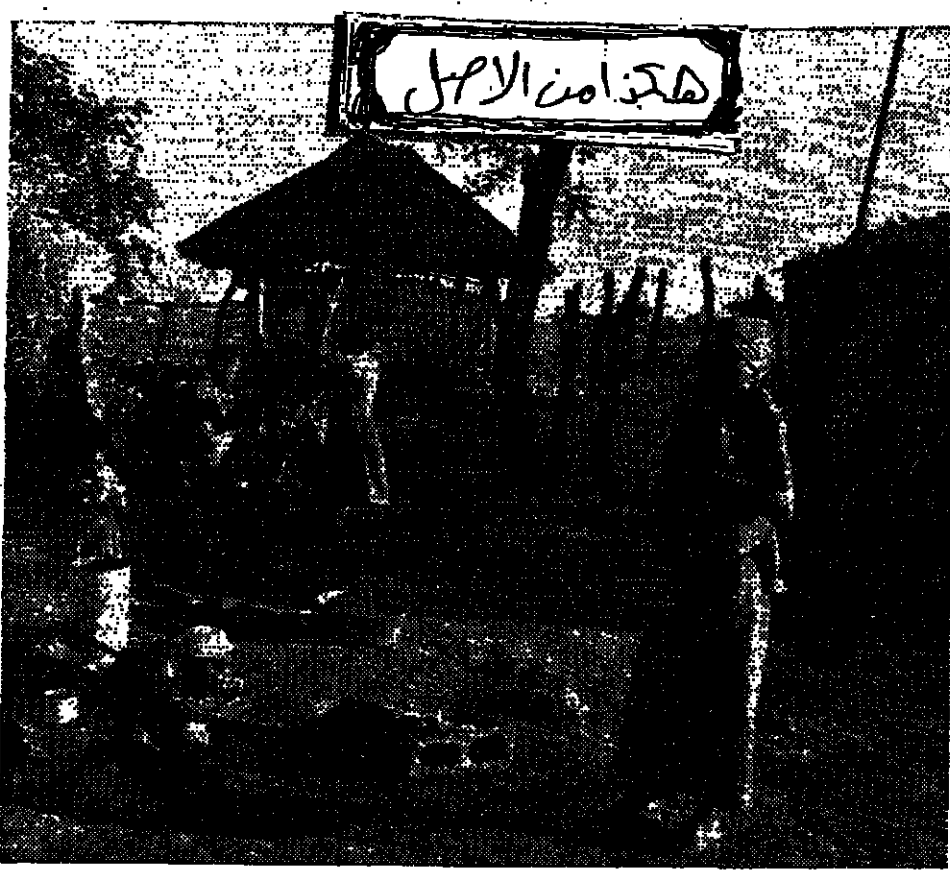
To be sure, the council report noted that there has been a distinct improvement in the immediate food situation of many developing countries, except some in Africa following bumper cereal crops in 1975, particularly rice in Asia.

As a result, world cereal stocks are expected to reverse a three-year decline and grow about 10 percent this year, according to Larry Miner, a consultant on hunger for the Church World Service and Lutheran World Relief. The World Food Council estimates that stocks will grow by as much as 40 million tons by the end of the 1976-77 crop year.

Buffer for India
A record grain harvest of 118 million tons, for example, has enabled India to build up a 15-million-ton buffer stock. The country is now faced with grain storage problems.

Significant progress in food aid has also occurred since 1974. Worldwide food-aid pledges this year of 9.2 million tons, including 8 million tons from the United States, are ahead of last year's total of 8.4 million tons but are still short of the 10-million-ton target set at the World Food Conference.

The increased food aid will be needed, however. Despite better harvests, the import requirements of the poorest nations for the 1975-76 crop year will apparently be the same as last year.



A farming compound in southern Zambia. Although there has been a distinct improvement in the immediate situation in many developing countries, some remain food poor.

Washington and Business
Debate Growing on Consumer Co-ops

By ROBERT D. HERSEY JR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—One of the most maligned figures in American economic life—the elusive "middleman"—has come under direct legislative attack by consumerists.

On Tuesday the House Banking Committee will take up a so-far-little-noticed bill calling on the Government to provide \$1.25 billion for a new Federal agency to promote and finance consumer cooperatives, nonprofit organizations that would try to do for the urban consumer what farm cooperatives have done for producers since the Depression.

Although the bill has run into strong opposition from the Ford Administration, partly on the ideological ground that the idea is generally "in direct conflict with the most fundamental principles of our free-enterprise system," it has attracted an impressive list of supporters in Congress.

It is considered quite possible that it will pass, which would put the President in a difficult political position if he vetoes a bill this fall that is widely regarded as in the best interests of the American electorate.

The idea is being pressed by the Ralph Nader organization and the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. They argue that cooperatives—self-help organizations—represent an important way for consumers to

fight inflation and "producer-controlled" markets for many items.

Some of the kinds of consumer cooperatives seen as possibly springing up across the country are those providing automobile repairs, optical and other health services, housing, child care and consumer goods such as food and household supplies.

With the exception of the Treasury, the opposition has been muted. The United States Chamber of Commerce, for example, has taken no official position on the proposal although one of its top economists decries the subsidies involved and the additional bureaucracy that the bill would create.

Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said simply that he favored "less costly steps to achieve the same goals."

Specifically, the bill, which has reached the full-committee level of both houses in nearly identical form, provides for creating a National Consumer Cooperative Bank that would receive \$250 million a year for four years from the Federal Treasury. This "soft" loan, carrying a 2 percent interest rate, would be repaid beginning in 1980 to the extent this would not impair the bank's operations.

The bank would make loans at rates approximating those in the open market to

Continued on Page 36, Column 8

Personal Finance: Wages After Age 65

One of the aspects of the Social Security system that has aroused the most misunderstanding and resentment among recipients of benefits is the limit on earned income placed on those getting retirement benefits. You do not have to retire completely to receive Social Security checks, but your earnings will determine whether you will receive all, part or none of your benefits.

Since its inception in 1935, the system has been conceived as a social insurance program intended to partially replace income lost when a worker retires, becomes disabled or dies. The retirement, or earnings, test is the principal provision in the law to make sure that an earnings loss has actually occurred.

Under the retirement test, if first important to realize that the test excludes all non-earned income, such as dividends, interest, capital gains and inheritances.

"Changing the retirement test to an income test would tend to discourage individual thrift," the Social Security Administration said in explaining this difference. "Social Security benefits would no longer be a base on which the individual could build through savings, investments, private insurance and employer pension payments."

The retirement test, limiting benefits, has always been part of the Social Security program. It originally applied at all ages and was a monthly test under which benefits were not paid for any month in which the beneficiary

earned more than \$14.99 in covered employment.

Since then, the test has been changed considerably by various amendments to the Federal legislation that established the system. For example, an individual receiving benefits is not subject to the retirement test after a specified advanced age—initially set at 75 years old and now 72.

The rationale for such a cutoff point is equity to workers who continue their employment long past normal retirement age. Without an age limit, many of these employees would obtain little or no benefits in their lifetimes even though they had contributed to the system throughout their working careers.

Under the retirement test, exempt earnings in any employment—both covered and not covered by Social Security—are established on an annual and a monthly basis. Once the person's earned income exceeds that amount, \$1 in benefits is withheld for every \$2 of higher earnings.

The present level of exempt earnings is \$2,760 a year and \$230 a month. Regardless of total yearly earned income, therefore, a retired person will receive full benefits for any month in which he does not earn wages of more than \$230. As a result, individuals can get benefits after retirement even though they had substantial earnings earlier in the year.

For instance, if your monthly Social Security check is normally \$200 and you earn \$4,000 in 1976, you can still receive benefits for the year totaling \$1,780. Similarly if your monthly Social Security check had usually been \$400 and your annual earned income is now \$9,000, you can get annual benefits of \$1,680.

In 1977 the annual exempt amount will rise to \$3,000, and the monthly exempt amount will rise to \$250. And unless superseded by Congressional action, an automatic benefit escalator affecting the retirement test will become effective in future years whenever the Consumer Price Index increases at least 3 percent.

The retirement test for

REFUNDING STIRS A HOPEFUL MOOD

Big Attraction for Investors This Week Is Subscription for 8% Treasury Notes

HEAVY VOLUME IS LIKELY

Money-Supply Growth May Be Slowed as a Result of Portfolio Adjustments

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

The big event in the credit markets this week is the Treasury's August refunding, and a positive mood by investors seems to be assured. In two auctions and a subscription, the Treasury will redeem \$4.5 billion of maturing debt that is held currently by private investors and will raise at least \$2.5 billion in new money.

The main attraction is an 8 percent 10-year note to be sold at par on a subscription basis. This note will be sold in denominations as small as \$1,000, and subscriptions will remain open until Wednesday.

The debt managers could increase this \$4 billion offering by as much as \$2 billion; if subscriptions are heavy, in that event, the Treasury could raise as much as \$4.5 billion in total new cash during its refunding operation.

Details Announced

The two auctions will be held as follows: \$82 billion of three-year notes on Tuesday.

\$51 billion of 25-year bonds on Friday.

The bonds, like the 10-year notes, will be sold in minimum denominations of \$1,000. The three-year notes are to be offered in minimum denominations of \$5,000.

"The use of a subscription offering for the third time this year should once again attract a large volume of funds from individual investors," said Henry Kaufman, a partner in Salomon Brothers. "In the February refunding—the first time this debt management technique was utilized—the Treasury issued \$6 billion of seven-year 8 percent notes, or \$2.5 billion more than originally scheduled."

"In the event of a similar success," he added, "the growth of M-2 and M-3 should be slowed somewhat over the next few weeks, as individuals adjust their portfolios to include this note partly at the expense of time and savings deposits."

Monetary Gauges

The nation's basic money supply, or M-1, encompasses cash in circulation and checking account balances. The M-2 category includes, in addition, most commercial bank savings and time deposits. M-3 also includes deposits at savings banks and savings-and-loan institutions.

In testimony before the House Banking Committee last week, Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, disclosed that the growth target for M-1 was left

Continued on Page 35, Column 1

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BROKER'S INQUIRIES INVITED

Druggist Finds Service Is a Prescription for Success

By LEONARD SLOANE

Can a boy from Brooklyn find happiness and prosperity as a small-town pharmacist in the Berkshires?

That was the question that Melvin J. Katsh asked himself more than 30 years ago when he graduated from the Columbia University School of Pharmacy and went to western Massachusetts to live and work. Now the owner of Melvin's Pharmacy in Great Barrington, a landmark in the area for residents and tourists alike, he has found that the answer is yes.

Most of the others in my class went to work in the New York City area," he recalled the other day. "But I thought it was a rat race down there, and I couldn't see any future. I wanted to go where there would be less competition and where I would know the people I was dealing with."

Mr. Katsh, who is 60 years old, knows the people of Great Barrington, and the people of Great Barrington know Melvin's. Last year his pharmacy did \$700,000 worth of business. And his merchandise, once confined to prescription and nonprescription

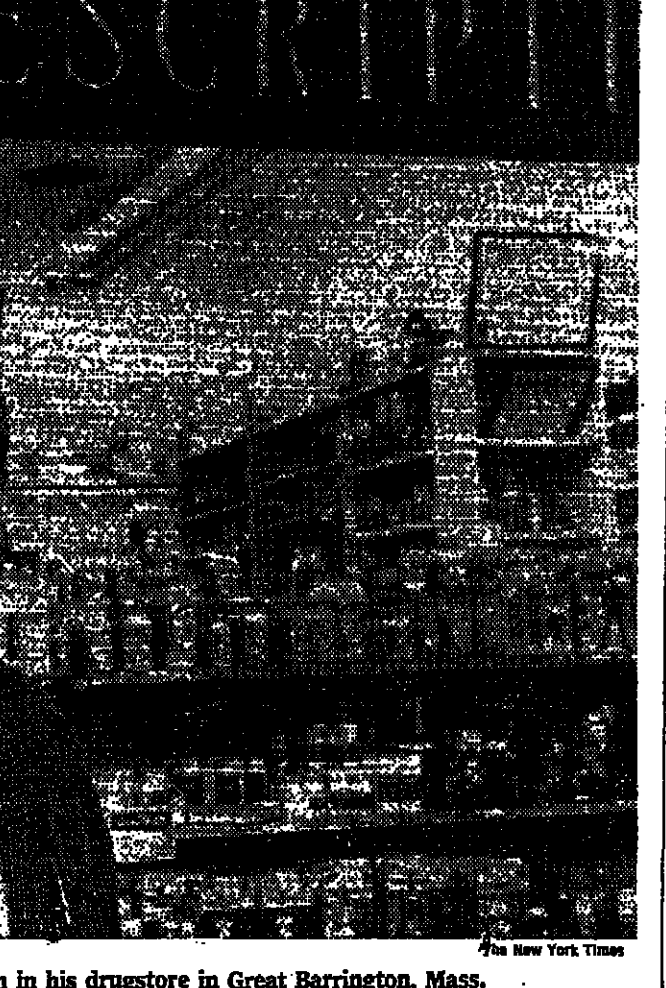
drugs, has been considerably enlarged. Melvin's is also a camera store and a bookstore, the first in both categories to open in the town. The cameras include some of the best-known Japanese brands and cost up to \$1,500. The books go far beyond the standard paperback collection encompassing hard-cover books in dozens of topics.

In addition to these and such traditional drugstore items as cosmetics and surgical supplies, Melvin's has retained the soda fountain, once a fixture of many pharmacies. Its selection is largely limited to the usual short-order foods, although Chinese foods are available for the more adventuresome.

Mr. Katsh also sells seven kinds of fresh bagels every weekend, theater tickets, geological maps, winemaking supplies, television tubes and convenience-food products. He has a copying machine, and his store serves as a depot for buses to New York City. He also cashes checks, accepts telephone-bill payments, has charge accounts and makes deliveries.

"It all brings people into the store," he said about his no-profit and low-profit service.

Continued on Page 35, Column 1



Melvin J. Katsh in his drugstore in Great Barrington, Mass.

Continued on Page 36, Column 7

Drug Raid Leader Jailed in Vermont

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

he got the right ones. It's unfortunate the way turned out," as shocking, the Mayor d. when the changes of 1980's that the towns had read about in magazines, rippled into this quiet after near the Canadian

lenly, it seemed, there thirty, long-haired ragged drinking bear at all in the park in the center. At the local high there was talk of heavy use. The school refused one youth graduate be of his long hair. Drifters red into town.

icals from New York having to communities and in the countryside here other parts of the state, that Playboy magazine used an article on "the takeover of Vermont."

ng woman died of a drug use in the park. was all a bit much for a of 8,000 where the last excitement came in 1864, a band of Confederate thizers raided the banks, near the shore of Champlain in rural, dairy Franklin County, and railroad town until the

repair yards in the early a old brick hotel on Main a bar called Turner's opened, with hanging in the window, a pool cheap beers and live music.

was an outrageous scene, outrageous," recalled Kremer, the lively former proprietor of s, not without pride. Kremer and others close scene concede that there a lot of drugs around at

me and that one of those of Mr. Lawrence, Ronald, now in Federal prison, charges was an impure in illicit drug traffic Canada.

they said, the drugs were of the counterculture, marijuanna, LSD, and stamenes (known as "1") rather than the heroin gured prominently in the made by Mr. Lawrence.

was a tough time," said Kaye, remembering the drugs and how the people went on the walls. "We were in a real ary. The laws seemed to ch more in favor of those d, and the law enforcement officers had both hands behind their backs. The council was alarmed. The ers were demanding

the City Council voted to hire Paul Lawrence, an undercover narcotics Lawrence had met and sed Police Chief George A former state trooper, Lawrence was then chief four-man department in w of Vergennes.

Mr. Lawrence, who was 3 and now is 31, was not he seemed. He was dis d from the Army shortly basic training for "char and behavior disorders."

signed from the State Po October 1971, shortly an internal report found e had beaten a hard-prisoner with a flash

h of Mr. Lawrence's ad been devoted to nar cases, some of them cop al in the Brattleboro

1970, he testified in es that he had, at the time, purchased drugs w different people in different places. Suspi the county prosecutor no longer take Mr. Law cases unless he took a ph test, which he re o do. When he was po

in Vergennes, the prosecutor there also not take Mr. Lawrence's als in St. Albans, how none of this, and across the county line. He was

assigned to work with a detective, Kevin Bradley. Mr. Bradley became suspicious of his new partner and arranged for the shaggy-haired cousin of another policeman to pretend to be a drug dealer. Twice, Mr. Lawrence asserted that he had bought drugs from the man when he had not, according to the police.

At roughly the same time, the Chittenden County Prosecutor, Patrick Leahy, who was then running successfully for the United States Senate, became alarmed by Mr. Lawrence's reputation and devised a scheme to trap him.

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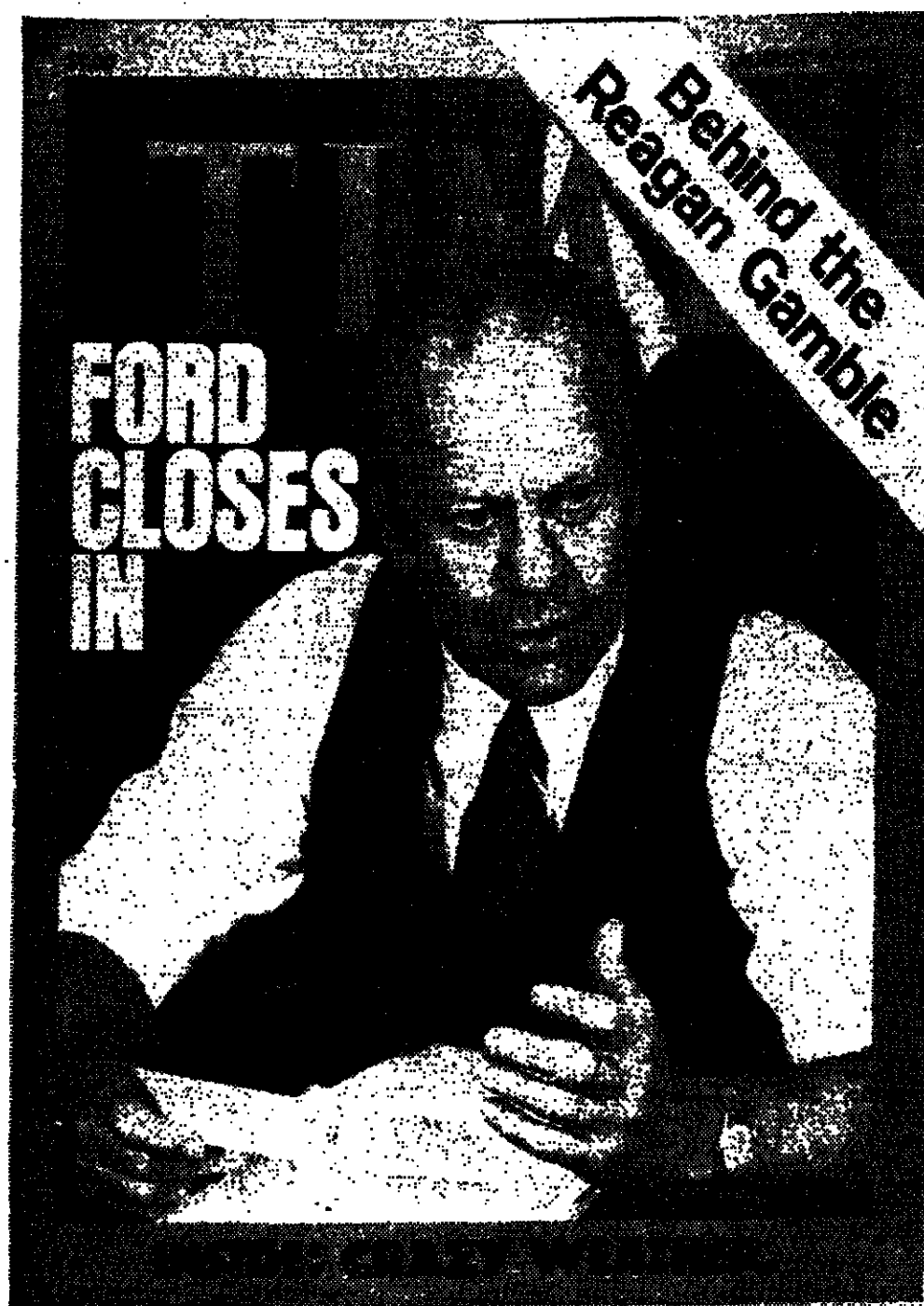
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Behind the
Reagan Gamble

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IN

Again this week,
more people around the world
will get their news from TIME than from
any other single source.

EPA looking at your plant?

Look how Lockheed's wet oxidation
system solves organic waste problems.

New Jersey demonstrations:
August 2-6

Lockheed's wet oxidation system detoxifies or destroys
typical waste materials such as cyanide, phenol,
pesticides, formaldehyde, xylene, toluene, amines, vinyl
chloride and pharmaceuticals.

If your duties include treating industrial wastes before
disposal, you are invited to see a demonstration of
Lockheed's wet oxidation system. Demonstrations will
be held from August 2-6 at Lockheed Electronics Company,
Plainfield, N.J.

To ensure a full opportunity to see and discuss the
system's capabilities, please make an appointment by
phoning (201) 561-8167, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.,
beginning July 28.

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Advertising

Public Critical of Ads' Content

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

There are committees
working within the American
Association of Advertising
Agencies whose ultimate goal
is to improve the image of
advertising among con-
sumers.

They are seeking ways of
measuring what makes ad-
vertisements appear credible
or entertaining and how they
communicate consumer bene-
fits, ways to isolate compo-
nents of advertising that
strain credibility and ways to
establish a continuing study
to pick up any new public at-
titudes that may affect ad-
vertising.

Advertising, it is felt, is
far too expensive to allow it
to be ineffective in any way
for any reason.

The work of the committees
and a thorough study of con-
sumer attitudes toward ad-
vertising are contained in a
new book, "Advertising and
Consumers," written by Rena
Bartos of J. Walter Thompson
and Theodore F. Dunn of
Benton & Bowles. The book
is published by the associa-
tion.

It is based on a study of
1,803 consumers in 1974. The
high points were reported at
an association meeting in
March 1975 by Miss Bartos.
When compared with a
1964 benchmark study, the
new study showed that, al-
though advertising is not a
high-interest subject for most
people, the belief that adver-
tising is essential was held
by more people, than 10
years earlier—88 percent,
compared with 78 percent.

During that 10-year peri-
od, however, a decline in
favorable attitudes toward
advertising was found. In
1974 more people believed
that advertising inflated their
intelligence or got people to
buy things they didn't need.

The authors' conclusion:
People are not antiadvertising,
but they are anticongruent.
The study discloses that
the three major factors af-
fecting consumer attitudes
toward advertising are how
much help it is in making
buying decisions, its credi-
bility and its entertainment
value.

The authors have divided
the respondents in their na-
tional probability sample into
five groups—Fans (making
up about 25 percent of the
whole), Skeptical Enthusiasts
(also 25 percent), Aesthetic
Critics (17 percent), Rejectors
(12 percent) and Moderates
(36 percent).

The last group is the one
the authors call the oppor-

Agencies' Activity Set A Few Records in 1975

Financially speaking, last
year was one for the record
books at the American Asso-
ciation of Advertising Agen-
cies at least in three cate-
gories.

The average total payroll
as a percentage of gross in-
come of member agencies
was at its lowest point since
the association began com-
piling such records 47 years
ago (63.23 percent compared
with 1974's 64.11).

New high points, however,
were reached by overhead
expenses (7.81 percent, up
from 1974's 7.37) and taxes
other than those for Federal
income (3.84 percent, com-
pared with 3.81).

Profits as a percentage of
gross income and of billings
were both at their fourth
highest point in the decade.
As a percentage of gross in-
come, profits were 3.91 per-
cent, after taxes, compared
with 3.43 in 1974. As a per-
centage of billings, profits
were 0.77 percent, compared
with 0.65. It's only money.

At another point in the
book they give their opinion
that the way to do this is
not through some massive
public relations effort but
through improving the con-
tent of the creative product.

The book is available from
headquarters of the American
Association of Advertising
Agencies, 200 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10017. It is
\$5 for members and \$10 for
others.

Movie Account

Twentieth Century-Fox
Films has confirmed that it is
looking for a new advertising
agency after about 10 years
with Diener-Hauser-Green-
thal, a subsidiary of Ted
Bates & Company.

John Friedkin, the movie
maker's vice president for
advertising, publicity and
promotion, said that the
agencies already interviewed
were Doyle Dane Bernbach;
Wells, Rich, Greene; Foote,
Cone & Belding; Needham,
Harper & Steers; McCann-
Erickson, and Ogilvy &
Mather.

He said his company was
looking for a full-service
agency with international
capability.

Although Twentieth Cen-
tury Fox spends about \$18
billion a year for advertis-
ing, much of that is placed
locally through agencies re-
tained by movie exhibitors.

Publisher of Sport

Don Hamrah, the former
professional basketball player
who turned magazine space
peddler, has just been named
publisher of Sport magazine,
which is part of Bartell Me-
dia.

He was the first advertis-
ing director of Out magazine
and later moved over to its
brother publication, Playboy,
as associate ad director. He
quit that job last March.

Mr. Hamrah was a for-
ward with the Indianapolis
Olympians in 1952 and 1953.
Speaking of Playboy, Hamrah
W. Marks, its new ad direc-
tor, has bought in Walter
Z. Joyce, his former associate
at Psychology Today, as ad-
vertising promotion director.
He will work in New York.

Upjohn's Move

Although Kelly, Nason
only knows officially that
it will receive a visit this
week from executives of the
Upjohn Company, there are
strong vibes that they will
drop off two new assign-
ments—Kaopectate and Uni-
cap Vitamins. These pro-
ducts, which bill about \$4
million a year, were formerly
at Ted Bates & Company.
Kelly, Nason already has
Cheracol D from Upjohn.

Miles Consultant

Robert J. Wallace, 61-year-
old senior vice president of
Miles Laboratories and for-
mer head of its consumer
products group, has taken
early retirement and is going
into the management and
marketing consulting busi-
ness right there in Elkhart,
Ind. He will continue to be a
consultant to Miles for its
Consumer Affairs Council,
which he set up in 1975.

People

Larry Osborne and Joe Tan-
tillo have been named se-
nior vice presidents at Ro-
senfeld, Sirowitz & Lawson.
Robert H. Chertus has been
appointed general manager
of TLK Direct Marketing, a
unit of Tatham-Laird &
Kudner.

Addenda

Q Gentlemen's Quarterly
magazine is raising its cover
price from \$1.50 to \$1.75
with the September issue.
Q Larry Lowenstein &
Company is a new public
relations concern in Atlanta.

Brooklyn Precinct Is Cut 'To the Bone' by Layoffs

Continued From Page 25

crime rate this year has not
exceeded—but has kept pace
with—the previous record-
setting year.

"I know there's a flood out
there," Captain Reid said as
he sat at his metal desk in
the more than 70-year-old
station house on Lawrence
Avenue. "I've got to stop
it."

As his manpower has
stretched thinner, Captain
Reid has tried several new ap-
proaches. Unable to field as
many two-man cars as before,
he has been covering some
sectors with a single man
on a scooter. Where there
were often two men patrol-
ling together on foot, there is
now only one.

The four officers who were
once assigned exclusively to
direct traffic, now deal with
the stream of cars and trucks
only during rush hours, and
spend the rest of their time
on foot patrol.

Double Duty

There used to be one uni-
form man assigned to do
preliminary investigations on
burglaries. Now that job is
sometimes passed on direct-
ly to detectives. When the
uniformed officer has the as-
signment, he often has to do
double duty and pitch in on
trying to clean up such spe-
cial "conditions" as a spate
of muggings or, say, a string
of taxi holdups.

Captain Reid has told his
men to take shortcuts with
their paper work and ordered
them to fill out reports as
they cruise in the radio cars,
instead of back in the station
house. He has also told them
to turn on their flashing
lights from time to time, hop-
ing to get both the good
guys and the bad guys the
impression that there are
more police officers around
than is actually the case.

Nevertheless, covering the
3.47 square miles of the pre-
cinct has become a constant
juggling act, said Frank Di-
Leo, one of the officers who
makes up the duty roster.

One afternoon, as the 4
P.M.-to-midnight tour was
about to begin, Officer DiLeo
pointed to three sergeants
huddling with a lieutenant.

"They're trying to figure
out what can we cover," he
said. "They're saying, 'O.K.,
we have to neglect this area,
but this other area is higher
in crime.'"

Burglaries and robberies,
two of the most frequent
crimes in the precinct, have
risen most noticeably in the
clusters of apartments just
south of Prospect Park and

along such business thorough-
fares as Church and Coney
Island Avenues.

Many residents and busi-
nessmen in those areas say
they have not noticed much
change in police service
since the layoffs took place
last summer. But Captain
Reid said he was hearing
from more of the 138,000
people in the precinct than
before.

"The complaint we're get-
ting," he said, "is slow re-
sponse."

Al Skodkowski, the presi-
dent of the Albemarle Neigh-
borhood Association, said he
knew of an incident in which
it took 30 minutes for a
policeman to arrive at the
scene of a mugging. He ad-
ded that "in some cases it
takes them as much as an
hour and a half to reach the
scene of the crime."

Captain Reid said he knew
of no such cases. If there
have been long delays or
serious incidents, he said, he
usually found that the prob-
lem had been that the res-
ponding complaint had dialed
a wrong number or made
some other mistake in re-
porting the crime.

With no hope of getting
more police officers assigned
to the precinct, Captain Reid
has appealed to the people in
the community to help them-
selves.

Extra Help Sought

He has encouraged the for-
mation of neighborhood pa-
trols and has more than dou-
bled, to about 500, the num-
ber of precinct block-watch-
ers—residents who receive
special training in observa-
tion and agree to telephone
the police when they spot
trouble.

But Captain Reid has had
less success in expanding his
auxiliary force, which he says
consists of a "hard core" of
about 20 people.

The captain said that an
unusually high number of re-
tired policemen live in the
precinct—about 300—and he
has appealed to them to lend
a hand at their old trade if
they find themselves at the
scene of an incident before
the police arrive.

Even with everything Cap-
tain Reid has done, the bal-
ance of running the precinct
remains so delicate, he said,
that "one cop reporting sick
can upset my fine little plan."

"It's like the housewife
with less money than she
used to have," he said. "She's
going to feed her family, even
if they have to eat spaghetti
every day. But now she's
faced with being a little more
ingenious."

FOREIGNERS LEAD WITH SALES GAINS

Continued From Page 31

year than in 1974. Total assets
of the foreign 500 were \$760
billion, or 14 percent more than
the total for the American 500.
However, it was noted that
total shareholders' equity in the
foreign companies was 38 per-
cent less than for the American
group—evidence of a higher
debt level for the foreign com-
panies.

Fortune's August issue also
lists the 50 largest industrial
companies in the world, of
which 23 are United States cor-
porations. Exxon, with sales of
more than \$44.86 billion, heads
the list, followed by General
Motors, a long-time holder of
the No. 1 spot, with sales of
\$35.72 billion. Royal Dutch/
Shell is third.

Nine other countries are
represented in the world's
largest 50. They are Britain,
France, West Germany, Japan,
Brazil, Italy, the Netherlands,
Switzerland and Iran.

Total sales of the 50 com-
panies in 1975 were \$568.31 bi-
llion—5.5 percent higher than
the 1974 total. This 5.5 percent
increase, Fortune commented,
was well below the inflation
rate in most countries and re-
flected the somber mood of the
world economy in 1975.

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U.S. and U.N. Investigate Mobil Oil Role in Rhodesia

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

Petroleum Company, the Caltex Petroleum Corporation and Total, a French company.

Some experts also say the case may dramatize a significant loophole in worldwide economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

Mobil, which dispatched a team of senior executives overseas to check the report soon after it was released, has not publicly disputed the authenticity of the documents.

The company declined to answer when asked a series of specific questions last week about the allegations in the report, asserting that the matter was under "intensive review" and that it was cooperating with the Treasury's investigation.

Papers Obtained

The documents in the report were obtained by the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ from a clandestine organization in South Africa called Okhela.

The Times has independently confirmed the existence of one of the so-called "paper chase" intermediaries alleged to be in the flow of Mobil's products from South Africa to Rhodesia.

It has also interviewed church officials who prepared the report, talked to operatives in London and the United States who helped provide the documents that served as its foundation, and examined some document pages that did not appear in the report.

Among the committees in Washington that are considering an examination of the matter in hearings, perhaps this fall, are the Subcommittee on Africa in the Senate and the Subcommittee on International Organizations in the House.

In addition, Representative Charles C. Diggs Jr., a Michigan Democrat and chairman of the International Relations Subcommittee on Resources, Food and Energy, has called for an investigation by the Ford Administration.

Discussion Held

Meanwhile, the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control recently sent its chief of enforcement, Richard J. Hollas, to New York, where he spent a week or more conferring with Mobil officials and studying the matter, according to Jean A. Woodie, an attorney and adviser at the agency.

One bizarre sidelight to the uncovering of the documents is the purported existence of a Mobil executive is said to have

authenticated the broad outlines of the company's secret activity in southern Africa as well as many details.

Because the Mobil official purportedly would not offer to provide any documents himself, operatives in the case who obtained such documents began referring to him as their "deep throat"—the name given a high Government official who played a similar role in the Washington Post's investigation of Watergate. For communication purposes, the official was given the more prosaic code name of George.

The outlines of the alleged Mobil activity were described in testimony to the United Nations Committee on Sanctions last month by the Rev. Harold K. Schulz, who serves as executive director of the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ.

Request Made

After the hearing, the committee made an unannounced request to the Governments of the United States, Britain, France and the Netherlands to respond to the allegations within two months at the latest, according to a U.N. source.

Accounts of the Mobil affair have received wide press attention, although some press officials and Government investigators have taken a cautious attitude because the documents in the report were not authenticated.

With the passage of more than a month since the report was made public, however, and in the absence of a disavowal by Mobil, church and Government officials say credibility appears to be growing.

One U.N. official, asked about the authenticity of the documents, said: "We do have reason to believe they are authentic by reason of our experience in dealing with this type of document." However, he stressed that the specific documents had not yet been confirmed.

Other Companies

Although the report was primarily concerned with Mobil, it also stated that Shell, British Petroleum, Caltex (a joint venture of California and Texaco Inc.), and Total of France had set up "similar procedures" to funnel oil products into Rhodesia.

All the companies were asked about the allegations. Those that answered denied in general terms any trade with Rhodesia. Spokesmen for British Petroleum and Shell declined, however, to respond to the allegations in the report that they had

provided products to Rhodesia through a chain of intermediaries.

"As far as we're concerned, that's not true," a Caltex spokesman said. "We haven't got anything like that."

A spokesman for Total had no immediate comment. The report alleged specifically that the Shell companies in southern Africa were active in supplying oil products to Rhodesia through a company called Freight Services and that the company also used a number of other "middlemen."

It said 23.9 percent of Freight Services was formerly owned by Charter Consolidated Ltd., a British company described as part of the South African-based "Anglo American empire." An additional 56 percent was reportedly held by the Anglo American Corporation.

"Thus the Anglo American empire, headed by Harry Oppenheimer," the report said, held most of the shares "in a company which has, in great secrecy, acted as the crucial facilitator in enabling the oil companies to evade sanctions."

Comment Offered

A spokesman for Charter Consolidated, contacted in London, confirmed that Charter formerly owned 23.9 percent of Freight Services. He said the company had disposed of its holding in fiscal 1976. The spokesman declined to comment on the allegations in the report.

An Anglo American spokesman, reached in South Africa, said Anglo American disposed of its holdings of Freight Services in July 1975 but added that the Anglo American Industrial Corporation, an affiliated company, currently held 43 percent of Freight Services. He also declined to comment about the allegations in the report.

A spokesman for Freight Services, contacted in South Africa, said: "Freight Services acts as agents for a number of principals. We do not disclose their identities or details of their business activities." The spokesman declined to comment on the allegations in the report.

The alleged chain of intermediaries in southern Africa, the report said, enabled Mobil and the other oil companies to circumvent sanctions that were imposed 10 years ago by the U.N. and subsequently incorporated into legal statutes by most U.N. members, including the United States.

Under United States law, it is illegal for American companies to provide Rhodesia with

any goods except certain humanitarian requirements, American subsidiaries in South Africa apparently do not fall under such restrictions, but if United States citizens are involved, there may be violations. Despite the sanctions, Rhodesia for a decade has obtained all the oil it needed, although the sources have never been identified.

Companies' Stand

While the question of legality of transshipping oil products from one subsidiary in South Africa to another subsidiary in Rhodesia is complex, some of the oil companies have themselves taken the position in the past that such transactions were improper or illegal.

For example, Rawleigh Warner Jr., Mobil's chairman, wrote in a letter last November to the National Council of Churches:

"The U.S. Government imposed certain prohibitions on transactions by companies like Mobil and its affiliates with Southern Rhodesia which had the effect of prohibiting the Mobil group of companies from engaging outside Rhodesia in any transactions involving goods originating in Rhodesia, or goods destined for Rhodesia, or from engaging in any transactions in which Rhodesians had an interest."

He went on to say that, while Mobil continues to own the stock of Mobil Rhodesia (and a refinery there), neither Mobil nor its other affiliates engage in any business transactions with either of these companies, and, as a practical matter, has no control over their operations.

Government Agency

According to Mr. Schulz's testimony to the U.N., however, the linkage existed. "All the oil company subsidiaries in Rhodesia bought their products from a Rhodesian Government agency called Genta, which 'masquerades as a private company,' he said.

To accomplish such sales, the oil companies in Rhodesia were supposedly "asked to set up procedures whereby Genta could import fuel from the sister oil companies in South Africa."

The documents, Mr. Schulz said, indicated that Mobil (South Africa) would sell to Genta most of Rhodesia's requirements of gasoline and diesel fuel, and that Genta would then resell the fuel imports to all the oil companies in Rhodesia, including Mobil (Rhodesia).

Then, he said, "an elaborate scheme was devised to make it look as if Mobil (South Africa) was not involved in any trade with Rhodesia."

The method employed, he said, was "a paper chase system whereby sales and payments would be passed through various South African companies which acted as intermediaries."



A section of the picture on the cover of the report by the United Church of Christ. It shows part of the Mobil refinery near Durban, South Africa.

look as if Mobil (South Africa) was not involved in any trade with Rhodesia."

The method employed, he said, was "a paper chase system whereby sales and payments would be passed through various South African companies which acted as intermediaries."

Interview by Phone

The Times was able to establish contact with one of the so-called intermediaries listed in the report, the Western Transvaal Development and Exploration Company, operated by A. J. Oberholzer, a South African lawyer.

Mr. Oberholzer confirmed in a trans-Atlantic telephone call that he was indeed the operator of the organization. He said the company bought and sold oil products "on consignment" and dealt with a variety of companies called Rand Oil, Village Main Distributors, Semco and, in the past, Minerals Exploration—all organizations listed in the report.

Asked about the characterization of some of these enterprises as bogus organizations in a paper chase, Mr. Oberholzer said: "I'm afraid it is the case, then I'm an innocent party."

How did the paper chase work? One unsigned document in the report labeled "confidential," said: "When orders for lubricants and solvents are placed on our South African associates, a carefully planned 'paper chase' is used to disguise the final destination of these products. This is necessary in order to make sure that there is no link between MOSA [Mobil Oil South Africa] and MOSR's [Mobil Oil Southern Rhodesia] supplies."

"This 'paper chase,' which costs very little to administer, is done primarily to hide the fact that MOSA is in fact supplying MOSR with products in contravention of U.S. sanctions regulations."

Alternate Routes

Another document, only part of which appeared in the report, was dated June 14, 1971, and listed as its originator A. Bates. (Mr. Bates was identified in the report as head of Mobil Rhodesia's product procurement in the early 1970's.)

The document, which discussed alternate routes available for shipping products from South Africa to Rhodesia, stated that it had become "necessary to impose certain security restrictions so as not to link Mobil (South Africa) with Mobil (Rhodesia)."

It added that "it was considered undesirable to have Mobil drums stacked at Mozambique ports, even though the names on the drums had been painted out."

"Please file this study in a secure place," the document concluded.

Another document in the report purported to be a letter from Richard van Niekerk of Mobil (Rhodesia) to R. H. Mashek of Mobil (South Africa), written Sept. 2, 1968.

In the letter, Mr. van Niekerk discussed a circuitous method to be employed in billing for oil products.

Complex Procedure

"You might consider that the procedure that we have adopted is unduly complicated and unnecessary," he wrote, "but it is the wish of George's people that we involve and complicate this matter to a far greater degree than pertains at present in the hope that it will discourage an investigation."

According to the report, the George in the letter was George E. Adams, chairman of Genta, the Rhodesian oil agency.

The van Niekerk letter described several layers of organizations allegedly employed in the transfer of payments. "The important feature of this plan is that the original billings by MOSA [Mobil Oil South Africa] to the two or three organizations in the top line, and the subsequent rebilling by those organizations to the second line, and ultimately the third billings, be to all intents and purposes meaningless and are merely our false trail being laid," he said.

One point made in the report was that Mobil's headquarters in the United States could hardly disavow knowledge of the scheme since several of the company's officials were American citizens and had been involved in both Mobil's United States and African affairs.

Everett S. Checket, for example, was said to be both a member of the board of directors of Mobil (South Africa) and an executive vice president of the international division of the Mobil Oil Corporation.

Charles E. Solomon, a member of the board of Mobil (South Africa) and president of the international division of the Mobil Oil Corporation, was also said to be both a member of the board of directors of Mobil (South Africa) and an executive vice president of the international division of the Mobil Oil Corporation.

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"These inquiries cover business activities spanning a period of eight years on the part of three corporations which operate in the United States, South Africa and Rhodesia, respectively, and are subject to the laws of those countries."

"Under these complex circumstances, it is increasingly apparent to us that completion of a responsible investigation will take some considerable period of time. Accordingly, it would not be appropriate for us to comment until the investigations now in progress are completed."

The allegations about shipments of oil to Rhodesia have been viewed with considerable interest partly because of the uneasy political situation in southern Africa.

Summarizing the political significance of the Mobil affair, the United Church of Christ said in its report that, although a trade embargo against Rhodesia's white minority had been in existence for a decade and was clearly aimed at achieving black rule, petroleum shipments had nonetheless continued.

"A Steady Flow"

"Today, the tiny, white population of Rhodesia hangs onto power with a tenacity few could have foreseen," the report said. "But no amount of determination by them could have kept their economy and military machine operating if they had not received a steady flow of oil supplies."

Apparently, any determination of whether Mobil's South African transactions violated United States law hinges on the question of whether any directors serving on the boards of both Mobil (South Africa) and Mobil (U.S.A.) knew of transactions subject to sanction rules.

Some experts, such as Edgar Lockwood, director of the Washington Office of Africa, a nonprofit study and lobbying group, say they believe that, even if the evidence in the Mobil case is not strong enough to prove legal violations, it nonetheless indicates a major loophole in rules governing trade with Rhodesia.

In a similar vein, in his telegram to the White House last month, Representative Diggs took note of "documents purportedly showing Mobil (Rhodesia) and Mobil (South Africa) working with the Smith regime to evade sanctions and supply oil to Rhodesia."

He cited documents "apparently indicating involvement of U.S. citizen officers of Mobil (South Africa) in the alleged sanction-busting operations."

"To preserve U.S. credibility respecting sanctions," he concluded, "I urge that the Secretaries of State and Treasury announce immediate amendment of the sanctions regulations to cover U.S. owned or controlled subsidiaries wherever located."

The letter, obtained by The Times, was not released to the press.

"I think it is fair to say that my colleagues and I are at least as deeply concerned about these charges as you are," Mr. Warner wrote.

Charges Studied

"We are at the moment looking into them. I have sent some of our senior international division people overseas to deliver a copy of the document on this subject to Bill Beck, the manager of our South African affiliate, and to discuss it with him. A study of that material will be instituted, and upon its completion a report will be filed with management here."

"Once we have the facts in hand with respect to the allegations regarding Rhodesia, we will share those facts with you, and we will take appropriate managerial action in the situation."

Last week Mobil responded to a series of specific questions, from The Times about the documents, the individuals involved, and the ensuing investigations with the following statement:

"The questions raised by the

Washington and Business

Continued From Page 1

cooperatives having organizational and structural changes in its operating units and a reorganization of demand for its services.

The bill would through an appropriation of a self-help device to make equity in new cooperatives.

Both the bill and a new agency called operating bank since Administration agency would be cooperatives by technical advice, a

The cooperative has had a long history. Even current bill concerning agricultural cooperatives credit unions, in have served the co-

There are now at least 8,000 farm co-ops, and supplying There are about 22 unions.

Except for one however, these or have been most benefit of produce berry growers and

Consumerists is now seek to cut cost of the goods and improve their quality and quality to maintain the ket with its er profits, has broke many places and ened regulation solved the proble of lax enforcement

In opposing the Deputy Treasury George H. Brown in contention. He said was novel in the tie Federal subside the attainment of goals but to org form.

"We are not p accept the judg profit-oriented are less likely to meet demand for better services at lower maintain.

Mr. Brown add: Administration d soundly conceiv needed public fin the goal of the mately to become facility was realis costs were accept additional Federa assistance was further observed farm cooperatives period of nationa emergency.

Much of the te the bill's proper involved describ careful urban coo point that oppon shows that it ca without Governm agement.

But Mitchell A. Congress Watch, unit, declared: old Helen Keller She was blind and well she did."

Richard S. Lat of economic analy Chamber of Com scribed the case simply as "subsid peen" against businesses.

Both Congress committees while through without at but Republicans seek major modifi full committee: Representative John set of California, nority members who had reservations bill, suggested change might be it substantially the 2 interest rate the would charge the b

One observer might be an attempt the bank a lender sort and thereby it in the eyes of private lenders.

field, found that i for benefits was u until he showed the worked less than 15 month—the minimum ber of hours requir form what is deen substantial services.

Local Social Sec fices are available major cities to pr answers to particular regarding the retire Information can also tained from the head of the Social Secu ministration, 6401 Boulevard, Baltimore 21235.

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Personal Finance

Continued From Page 31

self-employed people is worked out differently than for employees since the self-employed often cannot determine their earnings month by month. Therefore, the Government applies the monthly measure to them on the basis of whether they perform "substantial services."

In general, substantial services for a business—which includes time devoted to planning and managing as well as to physical work, wherever it occurs—is defined as more than 45 hours a month. Even if you work less than 45 hours, however, your work may nevertheless be considered substantial if you manage a large business or your occupation is highly skilled.

Thus a self-employed Brooklyn woman over 62 was permitted to receive her monthly benefits while she was overseas on an extended vacation. But a Long Island man, who retired to become a part-time consultant in his

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The New York Times

[illegible]

Television

- (5) Merv Griffin, Gabriel Kaplan, Joey Heatherton, Paul Williams, George Miller, Jim Rinehart, The Orange Boys
- (7) **BASEBALL: 1977** Cardinals vs. Pittsburgh Pirates
- (21) **Mastpiece Theater**
- (31) **NOVA (R)**
- (41) **SARITA D. PRIMORICH**
- (47) **The King Is Back**
- 9:00 (2) **● A LIE IN THE FAMILY (R)**
- (4) Joe Forrester (R)
- (47E) **Milagro de Vivir**
- (47) **La Otra**
- (5) **Mastpiece Theater**
- (68) **Maria Papadimitriou**
- 9:30 (2) **● MAUDE (R)**
- (3) **New York Report** Sam sey Clark, guest
- (21, 30) **The Life of the Vin ci**
- (11) **Las Mascaras**
- 10:00 (2) **Medical Center (R)**
- (4) **Jigsaw John (R)**
- (5, 11) **News**
- **JERSEY SIDE** John Farnham, guest
- (47) **Luceella**
- (50) **New Jersey News-Report**
- (8) **The Eleventh Hour**
- 10:30 (3) **● FIVE LIPS** John Buckley, Joe Buckley, John Kenneth Galbraith, guest
- (21) **Long Island Newsweek**
- (31) **News of New York**
- (41, 47) **News**

(5) **Movie:** "Kiss Me Deadly" (1955). Ralph Meeker, Paul Stewart, Cloris Leachman. Stewards bring it off.

(47) Hugo Leonel Vaccaro
(58) Walt Street Perspective
11:30 (2) MOVIE: "Father's Little Dividend" (1935) *Cast:* Spencer Tracy, Elizabeth Taylor, Don Taylor, Joan Bennett. *Plot:* Defiant, delightful son tries to shake the father of the house.
Some ways, even better.
(4) Tonight Show: Roy Clark, guest host. Glen Campbell, Krumpholtz, Grady. *Host:* Mel Tillie.
(5) MOVIE: "Passage to Marseille" (1944). *Humor:* Sydney Bogart, Claude Rains. *Plot:* Spy Guy Greening. *Cast:* Guy Greening and colorful. Only catch is cluttered format: flashbacks within flashbacks.
(7) Monday Night Spectacular: "Symphony Suite" *Cast:* Amsterdam, Rose, Robert Gold Gautier, Anita Gillette. *Plot:* Bridal suite high jinks. (R)
(8) MOVIE: "Frankensteinenstein" (1932). *Cast:* Boris Karloff, Mae Clarke, Colleen Clive. *Yea:* yeah. Good kid's good picture, but "Dracula" holds up better.
(9) Burns and Allen Show
(6) Paul Harvey Commemorative
11:35 (8) Walt Street Perspective (Continues)
12:00 (11) Movie: "The Cowboy and the Lady" (1935). *Cast:* Clark Gable, Marie Oberg, Walter Brenznan, Patsy Kelly. *Plot:* Precisely. Extremely dated.
(13) The Robert MacNeil Report (R)
(20) Su Futuro Et Al. Excerpts
12:30 (13) Captioned ABC News
1:00 (4) Tomorrow: Tom Snyder's Hour. *Host:* Tom Snyder. *Plot:* Mayor of Fort Lee, N.J.
(7) MOVIE: "To Be or Not to Be" (1942). *Cast:* Jack Benny, Carole Lombard. *Plot:* Bugging, fart-telling, spit-eating drama of the Jews in Nazi Poland. And the great Carole's swastika song.
1:30 (2) Movie: "Suspense" (1946). *Barry Sullivan*. *Plot:* Robert De Niro. *Cast:* De Niro. *Plot:* Ice-show background. *Test:* middle-sh.
(9) Joe Franklin Show
(3) Back Bay
1:50 (4) Movie: "Gaby" (1956). *Leslie Caron, John Kerr*. *Plot:* Trepid remake of "Waterloo Bridge". *Cast:* Caron, Kerr, Leila, Robert Taylor. *Plot:* *Plot:*
(11) News

Radio

house Five."

10-Midnight, WMCA: Barry Gray, Rep. Bella Abzug, guest.

10-1050, WFUV: In Touch-Saturday the blind and physically impaired.

11-Midnight, WRBA: Special June Solar, host. "Rehabilitation Through the Arts."

11-11:30 A.M., WOR-AM: Barry Farber, Discussion.

11:30-Midnight, WOL: "Casper Citrao, Dr. Kenneth Franklin, Astronomer; Dr. Mark Chutkind, Chairman of the Hydroratorium."

Midnight-5:30 A.M., WABC: "John Nebel and Candy Jones, Dr. C. A. Tripp, author."

Midnight-5 A.M., WABC: "Waldman's Talk, music."

News Broadcast

Talks, Sports, Events

[illegible]

bellers, clipped front tooth, dentures, glasses and a small-tan hat; a 45-year-old man, five feet six inches tall, gray hair, a eagle tattooed on one arm; a man in his mid-20's, five feet 7 inches tall, blue eyes, dark hair, a mole on his chin mole also with a tattoo on his arm and possibly an accent.

"Master of disguise," said a police official involved in the investigation when asked about the discrepancies between these descriptions and the suspects, it in their early 20's with no tattoos or accents. He did not elaborate.

Sheriff Bates and other police officials have speculated that a man may have been in the Alameda County Jail. A deputy said that such a woman probably would have been involved only as an accomplice.

Fred Woods was reported to have been apprehended in Vancouver as a result of a phone call to a woman, possibly a girlfriend, and an employee of the young Fred Woods was staying when he was arrested, reportedly seeing him there sometime earlier with a young, blonde woman.

Craig Hunt, an 18-year-old mechanic who worked for Fred Woods on the estate restoring cars, said in interviews before the arrest of Mr. Woods that a short blonde woman, whose name he could recall only as "Irene," sometimes came to the estate with Mr. Woods and sometimes stayed overnight.

Mr. Hunt told The Times a week ago that he had seen Fred Woods on "Thursday or Friday" afternoon, July 15 or 16. The abduction took place on July 15, a Thursday, at about 1 P.M.

In a second conversation, Mr. Hunt said that he had also been interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and had recalled the day more precisely.

Thursday afternoon, Hunt said it might have been earlier than the afternoon than 4 o'clock, now says the time was about 1 or 2 in the afternoon—late enough so that it would have been difficult for Woods to have participated in the kidnapping at 4 P.M.

Moreover, he said that there was nothing unusual about Mr. Woods' demeanor that morning, and that he often left work

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Hispanic Protestant Church Group Forges New Role for the Spanish-Speaking in New York City's Aff.

By DAVID VIDAL

From the Sea of Galilee Pentecostal Temple on the Lower East Side to the Light-house of Salvation Church in the Bronx and the Damascus Christian Church in South Ozone Park, Queens, Acción Cívica Evangelica is beginning to make its presence felt.

Since early 1974, the social and civic-action movement, which involves 40 Hispanic and largely Puerto Rican Protestant denominations, with a total of more than 500 churches throughout the city, has quietly been forging a new role in the affairs of the community and the city.

Long zealously devoted to taking the Gospel to urban dwellers, converting drug addicts and gang leaders into ministers and founding evangelica missions, these churches, united under the banner Civic Action of Puerto Rican and Hispanic Evangelical Churches, are running nutrition programs, youth employment offices, ongoing education classes for pastoral leaders and ministers for the elderly.

At the First Spanish Baptist Church at 213 East 115th Street in East Harlem, a white map of New York City shows the movement's impact: 59 multi-colored pins dot the areas of Hispanic concentration.

The Markers' Story

There are two yellow markers at the sites of Acción Cívica centers in Brooklyn, six red and white markers at nutrition program centers and 16 green and purple markers at the summer youth employment centers there. Queens has one Acción Cívica center, one nutrition center, seven youth employment centers. The Bronx boasts an Acción Cívica center, five nutrition centers, and eight youth employment centers, while Manhattan has seven nutrition centers and five employment centers. The centers are all churches.

"Last year, even this did not exist," said the Rev. Jose B. Valencia, the group's secretary, as he looked about the refurbished backdoor basement room in the parsonage of the First Spanish Baptist Church.

Nine folding chairs, four folding tables, two electric typewriters, four file cabinets, a mimeograph machine, six staff members and two busy telephones fill the once-empty room. It was there that Acción Cívica Evangelica was born, in meetings that often went late into the night, just as the prayer vigils to which many of the non-smoking, non-drinking, non-dancing and title-giving faithful of the churches were accustomed.

"What we want is a fair share of resources for our community," said the Rev. Jose Caraballo, a portly 44-year-old Pentecostal minister who is the president of Acción Cívica Evangelica and head of its nine-member board.

Diversity of Churches

About half the member denominations are Pentecostal and the others are the Hispanic wings of the Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Reform Churches. Many are located in the poorer sections of the city, where they are frequently the only thriving and surviving institutions in a dreary landscape of urban decay.

Thus far, they have managed to channel more than \$3 million in Federal, state, city and private financial resources to these areas through programs that were previously unavailable. In addition, some \$2 million in federally-sponsored lunches of sandwiches, fruits, juice and milk is being distributed daily to 40,000 children.

"And all this time we have been working without a central office," said Rev. Caraballo, who added that the bulk of the staff work was done by volunteers and that frequently the ministers held secular jobs to help support their families.

But last month, \$53,000 in

new foundation grants came through expressly to help Acción Cívica Evangelica establish a headquarters.

Over the last decade, there had been various efforts to organize the city's Hispanic population through anti-poverty agencies or political groups. But the Hispanic Protestant churches, "the only authentic indigenous institution in the community," according to Acción Cívica Evangelica, remained largely uninvolved.

The Rev. Raymond Rivera, 28, says the new direction "grew out of the concern that some of the younger

ministers had for the social implications of the Gospel."

"But the people were wary," he went on. "You could see that some of the older ministers were giving us time to see if we would fall by the wayside. But the interesting thing is that we have maintained our evangelical fervor and still remain socially involved."

"The old attitude was that this kind of activity was sinful and worldly," said the Rev. Wilfredo Laboy, who like Rev. Rivera is with the Reform Church and is among the key young ministers in the leadership.

"We just don't want to be known as Acción Cívica but as Acción Cívica Evangelica, to work from an evangelical perspective in an urban setting," he said.

The emergence of the new movement, with its firm neighborhood roots, is seen as a potential political power base, and has drawn the attention of the New York Board of Trade, a major business-action group, and of the city.

Joseph R. Erazo, the Director of Special Programs in the Mayor's office, has devoted a lot of time to the group and has been instrumental in its rise.

"This is the first time that the Hispanic community has a self-sufficient institution that can be an anchor for renewal of all of these areas," Mr. Erazo said. "They have done what it takes to organize 20 or 25 years to do through natural development and that is a miracle. I don't know how you could look at it any other way."

He and others believe the emergence of a new generation of churchgoers, with a command of both English and Spanish and a better education, as well as the adherence to a new theology giving Biblical justification to

community action, have given impetus to the movement.

"Seek ye the welfare of the city," said Dr. George W. Webber, president of the New York Theological Seminary, quoting a verse from Jeremiah 29:6 around which some of this new thinking revolves.

Dr. Webber, long a student of the phenomenon of the thriving storefront church, says the "appalling reality" of the failure of mainline Protestant denominations to meet the needs of the Spanish-speaking community is also a factor in the rise of Acción Cívica Evangelica.

Mr. Erazo adds that the Roman Catholic Church, between one third and one half of whose faithful in the city are Hispanic, has also abandoned the historical role of helping the recently arrived that it played for the Irish and the Italians.

The Rev. Francis Gorman, vice chancellor for Spanish Pastoral matters of the New York Archdiocese, replies that "when the Irish came here, they brought their clergy, but the Puerto Ricans didn't bring anybody here; it is just something that never caught on in Latin America and it is as simple as that."

To the Rev. Wilfredo

Laboy, who has been in the churches where raised since his baptism, the question facing Acción Cívica Evangelica now is to come "another act."

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Daytona Beach	6:49 pm K	10:08 pm	One-stop
Ft. Lauderdale	9:30 am N	12:01 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	10:30 am L	1:09 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	11:30 am K	2:05 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	12:30 pm L	3:09 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	12:30 pm N	3:15 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	5:30 pm L	8:07 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	6:30 pm K	9:22 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	6:30 pm N	9:15 pm	NONSTOP
Ft. Lauderdale	9:00 pm K	1:53 am	One-stop*
Ft. Lauderdale	9:05 pm L	11:35 pm	NONSTOP*
Ft. Lauderdale	9:05 pm N	11:33 pm	NONSTOP*
Jacksonville	10:40 am L	12:40 pm	NONSTOP
Jacksonville	6:49 pm K	9:10 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	9:00 am K	11:43 am	NONSTOP
Miami	9:00 am N	11:39 am	NONSTOP
Miami	10:00 am L	12:42 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	11:00 am K	1:37 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	11:45 am N	2:29 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	12 noon L	2:40 pm	NONSTOP†
Miami	2:00 pm L ¹	4:41 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	3:00 pm K	5:38 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	5:00 pm K	7:41 pm	NONSTOP†
Miami	6:00 pm L	8:44 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	6:59 pm N	9:42 pm	NONSTOP
Miami	9:10 pm K	11:44 pm	NONSTOP*
Miami	9:10 pm L	11:45 pm	NONSTOP*
Miami	9:10 pm N	11:43 pm	NONSTOP*
Miami	10:45 pm L	2:11 am	One-stop*
Orlando	6:30 am K	9:59 am	One-stop
Orlando	8:12 am N	10:37 am	NONSTOP
Orlando	9:15 am L	11:40 am	NONSTOP†
Orlando	11:35 am K	1:59 pm	NONSTOP†
Orlando	2:35 pm N	5:00 pm	NONSTOP
Orlando	4:50 pm N	9:22 pm	One-stop†
Orlando	6:44 pm K	9:16 pm	NONSTOP
Orlando	10:45 pm L	1:03 am	NONSTOP*
Sarasota/Bradenton	9:15 am K	12:39 pm	One-stop
Sarasota/Bradenton	10:30 am N	2:57 pm	One-stop
Tampa/St. Petersburg	9:15 am K	11:42 am	NONSTOP
Tampa/St. Petersburg	11:35 am N	2:03 pm	NONSTOP
Tampa/St. Petersburg	1:22 pm L	3:49 pm	NONSTOP
Tampa/St. Petersburg	5:00 pm K	7:38 pm	NONSTOP
Tampa/St. Petersburg	6:45 pm L	9:13 pm	NONSTOP
Tampa/St. Petersburg	9:35 pm N	1:12 am	One-stop*
West Palm Beach	9:05 am K	11:35 am	NONSTOP
West Palm Beach	4:25 pm N	6:49 pm	NONSTOP
West Palm Beach	6:59 pm K	9:30 pm	NONSTOP
West Palm Beach	10:00 pm L	12:28 am	NONSTOP*

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Chicago Youth Is Charged In Fire That Left 6 Dead

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Michael McGrath, 19 years old, was arrested and charged today with murder and arson in connection with a fire yesterday that left six persons dead and injured another person in a North Side apartment building. Mr. McGrath, who lives near the burned building, was charged with six counts of felony murder, six counts of murder, two counts of arson and one count of aggravated battery, besides reckless conduct and criminal damage.

He was arrested two hours after the fatal fire for allegedly setting a fire in his own apartment building, a police investigator, Ted O'Connor, said. He set the fire because he was angry about being evicted from the building, Mr. O'Connor said.

Quakes in Guadeloupe
POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Aug. 1 (Reuters) — Two earth tremors of medium intensity shook the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe yesterday, officials said today.

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